

M. L.

Gc  
977.102  
D33sa  
1326930

GENEALOGY COLLECTION



GEN

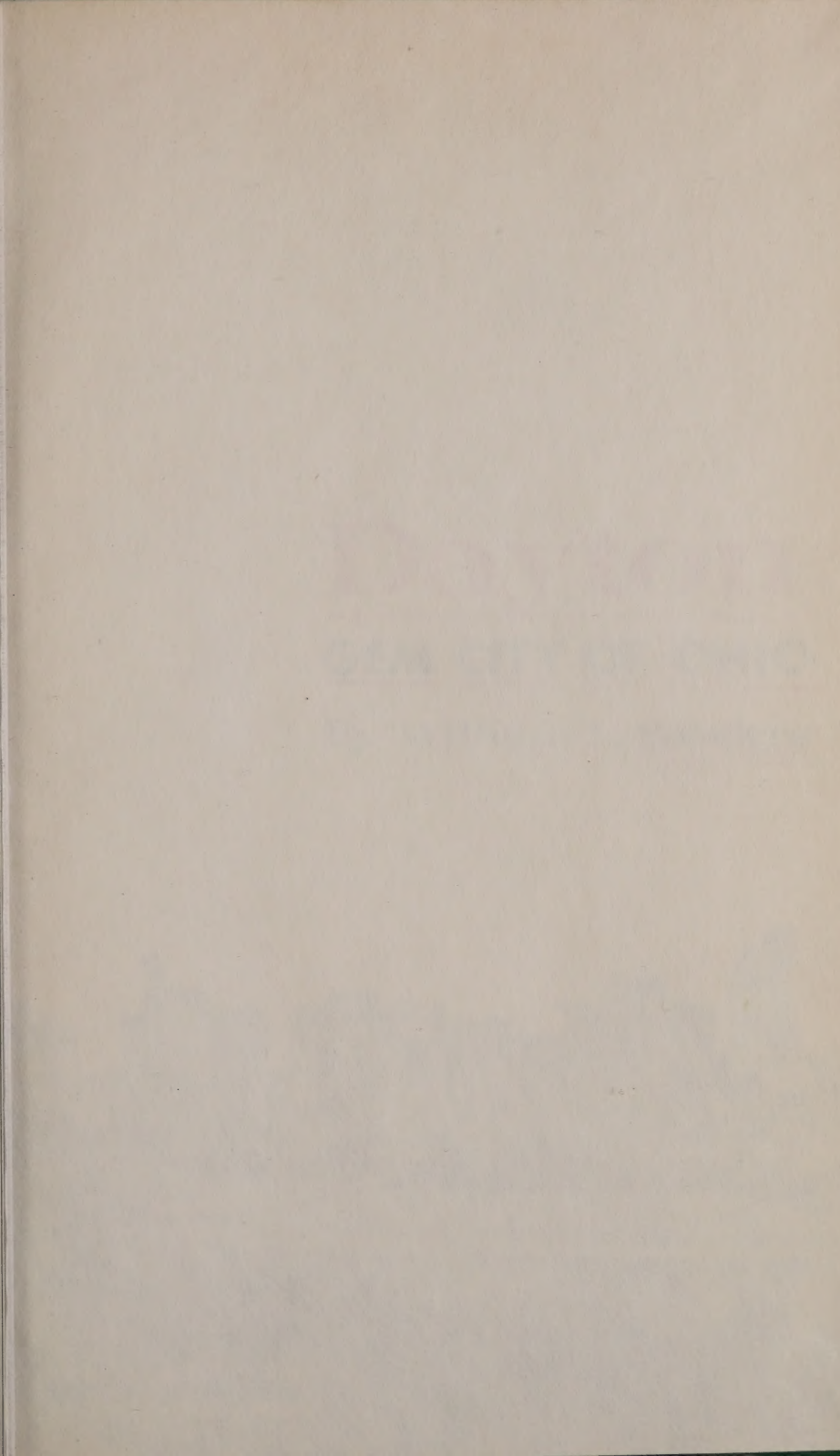
ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02279 8349







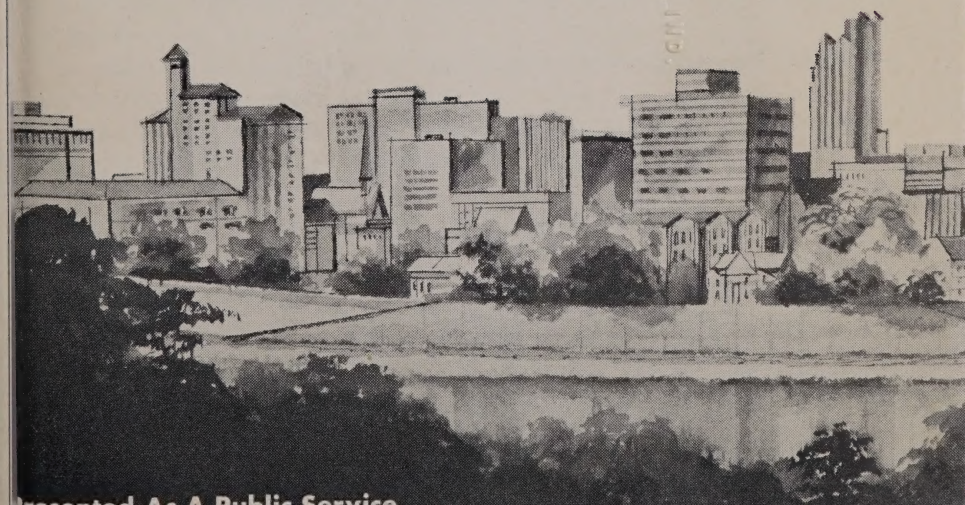




# Dayton

## GEM CITY OF OHIO

By William L. Sanders



Presented As A Public Service  
by The Dayton Daily News

324

7

MAILED  
JAN 10 1900

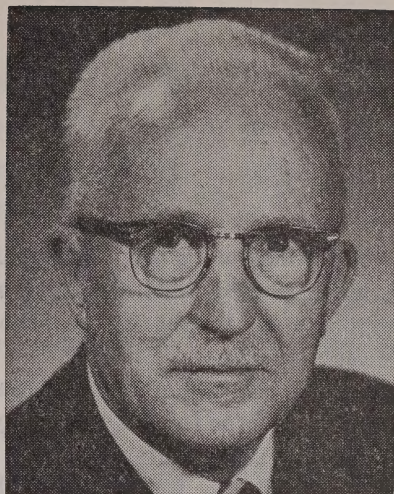
MAILED

MAILED

MAILED

PORT WYNE & ALLEN CO., INC.  
OF  
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY





1326930

#### FOREWORD

The purpose of "Dayton, Gem City of Ohio" is to portray briefly the city's major institutions and to spotlight some of the individuals who did the pioneering.

Readers are asked to remember that these stories were written primarily for use in the schools.

The over-all treatment is topical rather than chronological. Only in the individual chapters has any attempt been made to follow closely the time factor.

In view of the limitation of space, many interesting and significant items and individuals were by-passed.

If the book stimulates students to explore in greater detail the history of our city, the objective of the writer will have been attained.

WILLIAM L. SANDERS

May 1, 1963

Once in a great while, things work out just right.

That's how it was when Harold Boda, feeling the need for a comprehensive history of Dayton to be taught in the schools, came to us for suggestions and help three years ago.

As it happened at the time, William L. Sanders was within a few weeks of retirement. Voters, in a seizure of incredibly bad judgment, had rejected his bid for the state Legislature. He had caught up on some traveling and reading. He was ready for a new challenge.

You couldn't pick a better qualified person to research and write the history of Greater Dayton than this richly varied man whose career had encompassed such diverse stints as teaching in Nanking, China, and working as a newspaper reporter.

When Dr. Boda, director of the curriculum for the Dayton public schools, outlined his problem, Bill was immediately eager. He needed no convincing. He put in more than a year of painstaking research. The results speak for themselves.

We here at The Daily News are proud to have a part in presenting this history to the students of Montgomery county—and to our other readers as well. This book fills a big void in the community.

JIM FAIR

Editor

Dayton Daily News



# Table of Contents

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Future Beckons         | 27. Chamber Sets Pace       |
| 2. Pioneers and Indians       | 28. Checkerboard of Parks   |
| 3. From Mud Roads to Airways  | 29. Letting Off Steam       |
| 4. Political Fires Roar       | 30. Government Machinery    |
| 5. Angry Rivers Harnessed     | 31. Centers of Faith        |
| 6. Challenge to a President   | 32. Summons to Achievement  |
| 7. Partisan Government Buried | 33. New Learning Systems    |
| 8. Wrights Launch Air Age     | 34. Public Schools Building |
| 9. Sport Becomes Science      | 35. Parochial Pupils        |
| 10. Wrights Win Acclaim       | 36. Bread, Butter Education |
| 11. Jerries to Space Gliders  | 37. A Priest's Dream        |
| 12. Industry Bounces Back     | 38. Venture Into Faith      |
| 13. An Industrial Genius      | 39. Knowledge Storehouse    |
| 14. NCR Girdles World         | 40. \$2 Million For Art     |
| 15. Industrial Statesman      | 41. Children Save Museum    |
| 16. GM Liked Barn Gang        | 42. A Cue For Culture       |
| 17. Workbench Springboard     | 43. History Every Day       |
| 18. Pushbutton Power          | 44. Publisher-Statesman Cox |
| 19. Tait Built His Ladder     | 45. Words and Pictures      |
| 20. Rivers of Paper           | 46. Poverty to Poetry       |
| 21. Mead Pioneered Empire     | 47. Birds of a Feather      |
| 22. Business, Labor Peace     | 48. Law's Training Ground   |
| 23. CIO Boots Radicals        | 49. Medicine and Sidelines  |
| 24. Banks Fuel Business       | 50. Quiet! Hospitals        |
| 25. A Merchant Prince         | 51. Safety at Your Door     |
| 26. Keeping in Style          | 52. Historical Nuggets      |



Dayton, Gem City of Ohio! Birthplace of aviation. Inventor of the cash register, auto self-starter, Ethyl gasoline. Home of four General Motors divisions. Printing center. Business forms producer. Precision tool maker. Pioneer in flood control and commission-manager government. Commercial and industrial hub of the Miami Valley.

Before we plunge into the history of Dayton, let's take an overall look at this modern-minded metropolis.

Visitors speak favorably of the city's wide streets, its old court house, its beautiful homes, its religious, educational and cultural institutions.

Those who remain for a season discover the business and industrial operations which, for more than a century, have won national and international acclaim.

**DAYTON TODAY** faces far-reaching changes. A renewal program, involving all its institutions, promises a transformation not only in the appearance of the city but also in the activities of its citizens.

Since World War II, the mushrooming of suburbs and the shopping centers that serve them has ringed the city with new homes and new commercial institutions. Some of the latter are branches of local organizations. Particularly notable are the branches established by Dayton banks, savings and loan associations and the major retail firms.

The new library, new public and parochial schools, new churches, new fraternal temples and new

expressways are symbols of this renewal. Similarly, construction of urban and suburban motels typifies the changes that are afoot.

A civic center, long in the planning, eventually will give downtown Dayton a new look. Two units—the City Safety building and the Juvenile court center, recently completed—are the first of many new structures. The rising demand for a sports and convention arena is another indication of this march to modernity.

Renowned internationally as the birthplace of aviation, Dayton recently opened new facilities at the James M. Cox Municipal airport north of the city. Five airlines serve this air-minded community: Trans World, American, United, Delta and Lake Central.

**GROWTH OF** air and motor transportation has forced curtailment of railroad operations, particularly in passenger, mail and express traffic.

The reduction in the number of trains has created problems for some Dayton firms, especially printing plants. Heretofore, much of their output for national distribution left Dayton in mail cars.

Another feature of the current changes in Dayton's business and industry is the merger of small companies into larger enterprises. Of late years, outside corporations have acquired many of the local retail and industrial firms. In some instances, this has occasioned hardships through the transfer of operations to other cities.

Concurrently, national chain retail organizations have moved into



the Dayton market to compete with locally-owned firms in nearly every field. This hurts the small businessman with limited resources.

Wright-Patterson Air Force base, heart of the nation's global operations, is a part of the greater Dayton enclave. Here, too, change is at work. With a view to decentralization of some operations, the Air Force has transferred a number of its activities to other centers.

**WHEN DAYTON** was devastated by flood waters from its three rivers—the Miami, Mad and Stillwater—its leaders initiated a flood-control program destined to become a model nationally.

Without any state or federal financial aid, they created the Miami Conservancy district, built five giant dams to restrain flood waters and established an organization dedicated to river control and improvements.

Of course, this would have been impossible without the cooperation of other Miami Valley cities. Now the need for water conservation has placed a new burden on the Conservancy staff.

The critical years immediately following the flood of 1913 also aroused public interest in a new form of local government. Accordingly, Dayton was the first large American city to adopt a commission-manager form of municipal administration.

Leaders of that move envisaged a city government guided by a nonpartisan policy-making com-

mission and a manager of departmental operations.

**RECENTLY**, the turmoil incident to all of these changes has prompted some citizens to suggest a return to the old council-mayor form of city government. They argue that the commission does not represent adequately all sections of the city. They hold that a mayor with more power is needed.

Fifty years ago, Dayton was notably self-reliant. Now it is increasingly dependent upon the state and federal governments. Like other American cities, it has been caught in the tax squeeze.

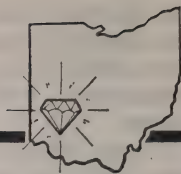
The big federal tax bite has made inevitable the turn to Washington for funds to help underwrite expressways, urban renewal projects, college dormitories. The urge to seek federal funds for local projects grows apace.

However, Dayton's self-reliance is not dead. The recent successful campaign for \$6 million to underwrite establishment of a new state university and to construct two new buildings at the University of Dayton shows what Daytonians will do to improve their city.

A favorable vote on a local income tax a few years ago was another triumph of Dayton's determination to push ahead.

What of the future? In the past, the city has weathered every crisis with a measure of distinction. Dayton's history indicates that the current tide in her affairs, if taken at the flood, will lead to greater fortune.

## Chapter 2 Pioneers and Indians



The Dayton story begins with the arrival of settlers from Cincinnati in April, 1796.

Three parties, totaling 36 men, women and children, left the Queen City in March. Two followed a trail slashed through the forest by Daniel C. Cooper the previous fall.

The third party of 12, including the Samuel Thompsons, the McClures and Benjamin Van Cleve, traveled by boat up the Great Miami river.

The boat party, first to arrive, had been on the river 10 days. The overland parties, led by John Hamer and George Newcom, trudged in three or four days later. Hamer's party of 10 outdistanced Newcom's party of 14.

**THESE HARDY** pioneers were not the first to dream of new homes in the Miami Valley. In 1789, the year marking adoption of the federal constitution, three men formed plans to settle at the mouth of the "Tiber," their name for the Mad river.

They agreed to buy the site from John Cleves Symmes, sole proprietor of the Miami Purchase, a vast tract between the Great Miami and Little Miami rivers.

Had their plans matured, Maj. Benjamin Stites, John Stites Gano and William Goforth would have named their community "Venice." They abandoned their project because of rising Indian hostility and Symmes' troubles with the federal government respecting his contract covering the Miami Purchase.

The Treaty of Greenville in 1795, following Gen. Anthony

Wayne's victory over the Indians, opened the Miami Valley to peaceful settlement. To be sure, the treaty did not wipe out hostility on the part of individual Indians, some of whom occasionally harassed the Dayton settlement.

The story of two Indians captured when they tried to loot the Thompson cabin illustrates the attitude of the pioneer leaders. Hotheads demanded that the marauders be summarily shot. Newcom and Thompson demurred. Said Newcom, "We're going to have law and order in Dayton."

**FEAR OF** Indian attacks prompted construction of a block house, a kind of fortress, in which the settlers could take refuge in the event of an organized onslaught. Located at what was then head of Main Street on the Miami river, the block house also served as Dayton's first school whose teacher was Benjamin Van Cleve.

Apart from wresting a living from the wilderness, the first settlers soon faced a property problem by reason of Symmes' shaky title to the Miami Purchase and his carelessness in handling sales.

Symmes, born in Long Island N.Y., in 1742, migrated to New Jersey at the age of 21. Active in the American Revolution, he recruited a regiment of which he was colonel in 1775.

He was one of five who drafted New Jersey's first constitution. Symmes also was a judge of the New Jersey Supreme Court. He was, therefore, in a favorable position to purchase land in the Ohio country. Moreover, he was able to

enlist the aid of Gen. Jonathan Dayton, a member of the Congress from New Jersey. His Miami Purchase embraced more than a million acres for which he agreed to pay  $66\frac{2}{3}$  cents an acre.

Symmes' hassle with the federal government is a long story. For our purpose it is enough to note that his failure to meet his financial obligation to the federal government brought a crisis here. The land titles were invalid.

**UNABLE** to meet the government's new price—two dollars an acre—a number of those first Daytonians threatened to abandon the settlement.

At that juncture, Cooper, who had followed the original group to Dayton, intervened in the dispute, bought the Dayton site and established clear titles.

Generous and far-sighted, Cooper laid out wide streets, donated lots for schools, churches, county buildings, a graveyard and a market house. Cooper park, in which the public library is located, is another of his benefactions. He served as justice of the peace, president of the town council and as a member of both houses of the state legislature.

Two other pioneers stand out in the annals of that first Dayton decade. Newcom built the first tavern in 1796 and apparently enlarged it in 1798.

A log structure in which the city still takes pride, it was the center of local group activities and the fountain head of hospitality to visitors.

The tavern also housed the first store, the first church service and the first court session here. Built at the southwest corner of Main and Water (now Monument) Streets, it was moved to Van Cleve park on East Monument Avenue

in 1896.

**NEWCOM** was Montgomery county's first sheriff and, for 23 years, a member of the General Assembly. He died in 1853 at the age of 82.

Benjamin Van Cleve first visited the confluence of the Miami, Mad and Stillwater rivers in 1795 as a member of a surveying party that included Cooper and Israel Ludlow, the leader.

It was Ludlow who named the settlement Dayton in honor of the New Jersey senator. Ludlow and Gen. Dayton had joined Gen. James Wilkinson and Gen. Arthur St. Clair, first governor of the Northwest Territory, in the purchase of a portion of the Symmes tract.

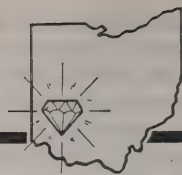
From the organization of Montgomery county in 1803 until his death in 1821, Van Cleve was clerk of the court. Named Dayton's first postmaster, he served from 1804 to 1821. He was an incorporator of the public library and, in 1809, was appointed a trustee of Miami university.

Van Cleve's diary discloses his philosophy:

"All power is originally derived from the people and all free governments are founded on their authority . . . No human authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience . . . All men have the right to worship the Supreme Being agreeable to the dictates of their own consciences, and no preferences ought ever to be given any religious establishment or mode of worship by law . . . Liberty consists in the power to do everything except that which is hurtful to others . . . Every person is presumed innocent until legally convicted . . . I am persuaded no honest man can vote for a toleration of slavery."



## Chapter 3 From Mud Roads to Airways



During Dayton's first 30 years the Miami river and a few miserable roads provided the only means of commercial traffic.

Merchandise for Southwest Ohio was freighted from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in long trains of Conestoga wagons. There it was transferred to flatboats and floated down the Ohio river to Cincinnati. From Cincinnati, much of the merchandise ticketed for Dayton came overland in wagons and on packhorses.

The Miami river was an unreliable trade artery. In the dry seasons there was not enough water to carry commercial craft.

With the completion of a canal from Dayton to Cincinnati in 1829, a reliable waterway was available for both passenger and freight traffic.

**EXTENSION** of the canal to Lake Erie in 1845 opened a trade channel to New York via the Great Lakes and the Erie canal. The canal, according to one Daytonian of that era, was "the mother of the city."

Products shipped from Dayton on canal boats in 1829 included 27,121 barrels of flour, 7,378 barrels of whiskey, 3,429 barrels of pork and 423 barrels of flaxseed oil.

That year John W. Van Cleve, son of the pioneer Benjamin Van Cleve, commented, "The streets are all busy, drays running, hammers and trowels sounding, canal horns blowing, stages flying — everybody doing something."

Van Cleve's reference to "stages flying" indicates that stagecoach

lines had been established to carry passengers and mail between Dayton and Ohio's other principal cities. The turnpike era was dawning.

The Ohio legislature in 1836 authorized subscriptions by the state to the capital stock of turnpike companies.

**BEFORE** the law was repealed in 1840, five companies had been organized in the Dayton area. They included the Dayton, Centerville and Lebanon, the Dayton and Covington, the Great Miami to Sharon in Hamilton county (Cincinnati) and the Dayton and Western to Eaton and Richmond, Indiana. All of those were toll roads.

The counties through which they passed later bought them and turned them into free highways.

Daytonians were slow to assess the value of railroads. Stage coaches were handling much of the inter-city passenger traffic and the canal provided a stable freight line.

Investors in these operations were mindful of what railroads would do to their business. Over a 20-year period there was no consensus here respecting this new form of transportation.

Meantime, the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad was chartered (1832) to build a line from Dayton through Springfield to Sandusky. In 1839, 16 miles of the northern end of that line was opened. Later it was completed to Springfield where it met the Little Miami Railroad that connected Columbus and Cincinnati. Dayton was "left out in the cold."

**AT MID-CENTURY** the city began to wake up. In 1851, the line to Springfield was opened and a second line, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton (now the Baltimore & Ohio) began operation.

The following year the Dayton and Western Railroad built a line as far as Dodson. The Greenville and Miami Railroad Co., using this track and extending its own right-of-way, operated trains to Union City. The name of this line later was changed to Dayton and Union.

The Dayton and Michigan Railroad operated as far as Troy in 1853. The Dayton and Xenia opened traffic in 1854. Dayton's first Union Station was built in 1856 at Ludlow and Sixth Streets.

By 1882 Dayton had nine railroads, including the Dayton and Southern that tapped the coal fields in southeastern Ohio. In less than 10 years, railroads practically killed canal traffic.

A later commentator observed: "The canal with its mud and slime, its turtles and frogs, its snakes and bullheads, its sluggish waters, its swill and unspeakable filth is filled in, covered up and forgotten. The leather-faced, leather-lunged, hard-drinking mule driver with his bull-whip, the three-span mule teams, the creaking, straining towrope, the snub-nosed canal boat with its crew and captain with the walrus mustache, are all today hardly a memory."

Incidentally, the canal route through Dayton followed what is now Patterson Boulevard.

**DAYTON'S** first locomotive, the "Seneca," belonging to the Mad River and Lake Erie, was taken

apart in Xenia, "wagoned" to this city and set up on the new track at Webster Street.

J. F. Edgar, a local historian who pulled the first locomotive whistle here, said boys carried water to fill the Seneca's boiler.

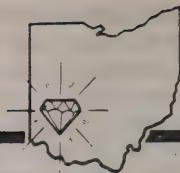
Early in this century, a new form of transportation prospered. Electric interurban lines mushroomed, giving Dayton four electric railroads covering 1,052 miles. Oldtimers will recall the Dayton and Troy Electric Co., the Dayton, Covington and Piqua Railroad Co., the Dayton & Xenia Transit Co. and the Ohio Electric Railroad Co. The last named was one of the largest in Ohio with four divisions.

In 1914, Dayton ranked third in the nation as an interurban center. It had connections with Cincinnati, Columbus, Zanesville, Lima, Toledo, Greenville, Ft. Wayne and Indianapolis, among others.

However, all of these prosperous lines were knocked out by the emergence of automobile and truck transportation.

Since World War II, the developing airlines have siphoned passenger traffic from the railroads. Accordingly, the Pennsylvania, New York Central and the Baltimore & Ohio have been forced to curtail service.

The extent of the shift is readily observable. The Union depot, except on special occasions, looks ghostly. The Cox Municipal airport, on the other hand, is alive with passengers bound to all parts of the nation and the world. The air age is coming into its own.



"I pledge myself before heaven and earth, if elected President of these United States, to lay down at the end of the term faithfully that high trust at the feet of the people."

It was Gen. William Henry Harrison, popular war hero and Whig candidate for President, who offered that pledge here on Sept. 10, 1840. During one of the biggest and most enthusiastic political rallies in Dayton's history, Harrison bemoaned the bitter party spirit of that era.

"The violence of the party spirit, as of late exhibited, is a serious mischief to the political welfare of the country," he said.

"Have I not declared over and often that the President of this Union does not constitute any part or portion of the legislative body?"

**"YOU HAVE, you have,"** shouted the people.

"Have I not said over and over that the executive should not by any act of his forestall the action of the national legislature?"

"You have, you have."

Harrison was throwing his darts at the Jackson and Van Buren administrations, charging that the government was "a practical monarchy."

"If we examine the history of all republics, we shall find that as they receded from the purity of representative government, the condition of obtaining office was the making of promises . . . Were any pledges required of your Washington or Adams? Or Jeffer-

son, the high priest of constitutional democracy?"

**HE ADDED**, "If the privilege of being President of the United States had been limited to one term, the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest, and there would be no cause to misrule the country."

Harrison had come to Jonathan Harshman's home, five miles east of the city, the previous night. The procession, starting at 7 a.m. on Sept. 10, met its counterpart at Troy and Springfield Streets. There the general, Governor Metcalfe of Kentucky and Colonel John Johnston of Piqua were surrounded by military battalions, the Dayton Greys and Washington Artillery, for the march to the head of the Basin (Cooper Park area).

According to the stories in "The Log Cabin," a local publication that reported the event, "the road between Harshman's home and the city was choked with people." The Basin was described as "literally crammed with people."

The rally, it was estimated, drew a crowd of 100,000 persons from the Middle West. They came in wagons, carriages and on horseback. Twelve canal boats brought hundreds the morning of the celebration.

Featured in the procession were 26 young men on white horses from Clark county, each bearing a banner representing one state. Hard on the heels of this group rode the general in an open barouche (four-wheeled carriage



having a seat in front for the driver and seats inside for two couples to sit facing each other).

**THERE FOLLOWED** Harrison's old soldiers, replicas of log cabins (Harrison was advertised as "The Log Cabin Candidate"), a boat on wheels carrying 26 little girls, bands and mobile trappers' lodges.

One wagon contained a live wolf enveloped in a sheepskin, representing the "hypocritical professions" of the opposing party. An immense ball, representing the Harrison states, rolled through the flag-bedecked streets.

Carriages, usually three abreast, numbered more than 1,000. Many of the visitors wore hunting shirts and blue caps. Every eminence, housetop and window was thronged.

Judge J. H. Crane of Montgomery county welcomed the "Hero of Tippecanoe" to Dayton. He declared, "The Whigs expect that a system of rigid economy in the public expenditures will be adopted and enforced, and all entrusted with the public moneys shall be held promptly and strictly accountable."

Other speakers included Thomas Corwin, candidate for governor of Ohio, Robert C. Schenck and R. S. Hart.

**HENRY CLAY** of Kentucky had hoped to be the Whig candidate. One of his friends was heard to say that Harrison, if given a pension and a barrel of hard cider, would retire to his log cabin and think no more of the presidency.

The Democrats immediately dubbed Harrison the "log cabin

candidate." The Whigs said the log cabin was a symbol of honor, that their candidate was a man of the people.

On the wave of popular excitement, Harrison and Tyler, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," defeated Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate who had succeeded Andrew Jackson in 1837. The election was a landslide, 234 to 60 electoral votes.

Inaugurated in March, 1841, Harrison died from pneumonia a month later. John Tyler of Virginia, the vice president, took over the office.

How Dayton with only two hotels—the National and Swaynie House—provided accommodations for the horde of visitors on "Log Cabin Day" was explained by Charlotte Reeve Conover in her book, "The Story of Dayton."

**SHE AFFIRMED** that 644 of Dayton's 700 homes "took in" the guests. One family reportedly fed 300 and lodged more than 100 at night. Notwithstanding all the open-handed hospitality, thousands of the participants must have had to fend for themselves.

Said Mrs. Conover, "Not since then, until the Wright celebration in 1909, has Dayton seen such a crowd and such wild enthusiasm. But the glory must go to the earlier date, not because the occasion was greater but because Dayton was smaller. Nothing that can ever happen here can mar the grandeur of the Harrison campaign rally, nor equal the all-embracing hospitality of the little town."



For more than a century, Dayton was tormented by its uncontrolled rivers. A serious flood in 1805 prompted a proposal to move the community to higher ground. Floods in 1814, 1832, 1847, 1866 and 1883 were practically forgotten when that of 1913 devastated the city.

Beginning Sunday, Mar. 23, a tremendous four-day storm ravaged the Miami Valley. Hemmed in by high pressures to the east, the storm let loose all the elements of destruction commonly distributed piecemeal accross half the continent. More than seven inches of rain fell here in 24 hours. In some Miami Valley areas the total was 11 inches.

Levees dating back to 1847 couldn't protect the city. At 7 a.m. Tuesday water was slopping over the Miami river bank at the head of Jefferson Street. An hour later it poured down the streets. By noon it was a mighty torrent nearly four miles wide.

Judge Walter D. Jones of Piqua, marooned in the Beckel hotel, watched "the seething, foaming torrent rolling down Jefferson Street to a depth of more than 12 feet."

**HE NOTED** chairs, tables, counters, shelves, pianos and struggling horses in the current. "A sickening sight of ruin and destruction," he later described it.

On the north side of Third Street, between Jefferson and St. Clair, every building but one was destroyed by fire. There were, of course, many smaller fires that

multiplied the misery and apprehension of citizens.

Gen. George H. Wood, Adjutant General of Ohio who had been sent to Dayton by Gov. James M. Cox, reported: "At daybreak Thursday I found that the water had fallen so that Main Street as far south as Second was practically dry, but the scene of desolation was terrible. The asphalt paving on First Street had been torn from the foundation in sheets. The streets were covered with mud and huge bars of gravel and wreckage were everywhere. The plate glass windows had been swept from the stores . . . After conferring with Judge Carroll Sprigg of the Common Pleas and Judge Roland Baggett of Probate, upon their request I assumed government responsibility and declared martial law."

That 1913 flood was more destructive than any that preceded it. In the Miami Valley, 361 persons were killed. Property losses in the Valley exceeded \$140 million; in Dayton, more than \$67 million.

The redeeming factor during and after the disaster was local leadership. Orville Wright wrote in April of that year, "I do not suppose there has ever been a similar calamity where relief was so promptly afforded with so little waste. Dayton was fortunate in having a man with the ability of John H. Patterson to take this work in hand."

**WORKMEN** at the National Cash Register Co. built boats to rescue trapped persons. NCR buildings were transformed into a

relief center for thousands of flood victims.

Before the mud and filth, the debris and dead animals, had been removed from buildings and streets, Patterson sparked the idea of a flood-control project.

A group of leaders, in a 10-day period, rounded up pledges of more than \$2 million to launch an engineering study. Hesitant citizens were admonished to remember the promises they had made in their attics during the height of the flood.

A search for the best flood-control engineer turned up Arthur E. Morgan. His quick survey of the Miami watershed showed that an adequate project would involve portions of nine counties—Montgomery, Miami, Greene, Clark, Shelby, Preble, Warren, Butler and Hamilton. That called for the creation of a conservancy district with power to implement its decisions.

The conservancy measure, drawn up by Dayton Attorney John A. McMahon, was piloted through the Ohio legislature by Governor Cox. It established a new political subdivision which withstood numerous court attacks instituted by opponents of the project.

Half of the 10 years required to complete the work was consumed in overcoming legal barriers thrown up by well-meaning but misinformed persons. It was Col. E. A. Deeds, organizer of the project, who took the brunt of the criticism and abuse voiced by the minority.

**THE ENGINEERING** plans were checked and rechecked by the most competent experts available. Nothing was left to caprice or chance. Before a shovel of dirt

was turned, Morgan and his associates knew they had solved the problem.

The project involved the construction of five dams, relocating about 55 miles of railways, many miles of highway and wire lines, the moving of Osborn village to a new site, lowering of water and gas mains and improving of miles of levees and river channels.

The system was designed to be automatic. Human judgment was never to enter into operation of the plan. The outlet conduits of the five dams were planned to release only the maximum flow that could be put safely into the river channels through the cities.

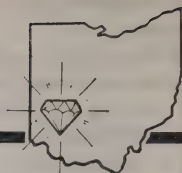
In ordinary times, they carry the entire stream flow. Incidentally, the dams were designed to hold back a flood 40 per cent greater than that of 1913.

Col. Deeds called the project "the most important single responsibility of my career. The best years of my life were devoted to it . . . The spirit of the pioneers who settled the Miami Valley came to the fore."

Governor Cox observed: "Nothing can ever be more to the credit of the citizens of the Miami Valley than their execution of the project without government aid. Their self-reliance stands in marked contrast with the use of tremendous sums of federal money in recent years to carry out such enterprises in various parts of the country."

Morgan concluded: "The most significant aspect of this undertaking cannot be covered in a technical report. For it was the spirit of the community, no less than careful planning, which made possible the final success."





A hundred years ago, Daytonians were troubled by a Civil War controversy. Honest men differed violently over the constitutional issue at stake in the bloody conflict. Some believed that the South had no constitutional right to secede from the Union. Others held that the federal government had no constitutional right to coerce the rebellious states.

Brilliant spokesman for those opposing coercion was a Dayton attorney and Third district congressman, Clement L. Vallandigham. Following his renomination at a district meeting of Democrats in Hamilton in September, 1862, Vallandigham summed up his political philosophy: "The constitution as it is, the Union as it was."

A month earlier, he told a Dayton audience in front of the court house, "I have chosen my course, I have pursued it, have adhered to it to this hour, and will to the end, regardless of consequences. My opinions are immovable; fire cannot melt them out of me. I scorn the mob. I defy arbitrary power. I may be imprisoned for opinion's sake; never for crime, never because false to the country of my birth, or disloyal to the Constitution which I worship."

His brother, the Rev. James L. Vallandigham, said later the congressman confined his opposition to "the usurpations of power, illegal acts and violations of the Constitution by the Chief Executive (Lincoln)."

**LOCALLY**, the issue came to a

head with Vallandigham's arrest on May 5, 1863. That night a mob attacked and destroyed the Dayton Journal's offices and printing plant. The following day, General Ambrose E. Burnside, commander of the military district that included Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, declared martial law in Dayton.

In a letter to his constituents Vallandigham affirmed, "I am a Democrat—for the Constitution for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only crime."

Tried by a military court, Vallandigham was declared guilty of "Treasonable conduct." His punishment: Banishment to the South.

He made his way to Bermuda and from there moved on to Canada. From Windsor, Ontario across the river from Detroit, he kept in touch with the war developments in general and Ohio opinion in particular.

June 15, 1864, he returned in disguise, going directly to a convention of Democrats in Hamilton. "I return of my own act and pleasure, because it is my constitutional and legal right to return," he told the convention. Again he defined the issue as "constitutional liberty and free popular government."

**AN OHIO** senator reportedly advised President Lincoln against a re-seizure of Vallandigham unless the President was ready to transfer the Army of Virginia to Ohio.

This is in line with an observation of Dayton Attorney John A.

McMahon: "I am sure that an attempt to re-arrest Mr. Vallandigham would have led to general and violent resistance."

Following Lincoln's assassination, Apr. 14, 1865, Vallandigham wrote in the Dayton Enterprise: Last night was a night of horrors in Washington. President Lincoln perished by the hand of an assassin. At any time this would have been monstrous—inexpressibly horrible. Just now it is the worst public calamity which could have befallen the country.

"Great God! Have mercy upon us! The hearts and hopes of all men—even those who had opposed this policy earliest and strongest—had begun to turn toward Abraham Lincoln for deliverance at last. And not without reason; for his course for the last three months has been most liberal and conciliatory. But he has fallen by the most terrible of crimes; and he who at this moment does not join in the common thrill and shudder which shocks the whole land, is no better than an assassin."

Vallandigham was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, July 29, 1820, the fifth of five children. His father, a Presbyterian minister, established a school in his home, in which the future congressman obtained his early education.

**IN THE FALL** of 1837, Clement entered the junior class of Jefferson college in Cannonsburg, Pa. After a year, he left the college to make his own way by teaching in a Snow Hill, Md., academy.

In 1840 he returned to Jefferson but left on his own accord

after he had tangled with the college president over an issue in a government class.

He was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1842 and for a time practiced law with a brother in New Lisbon. In 1845 he was elected to the Ohio General Assembly and the following year his party supported him for speaker of the House. He moved to Dayton in 1847, joining Thomas J. S. Smith in the practice of law.

Elected to represent the Third Congressional district in 1856, Vallandigham was re-elected regularly until 1868 when he lost to Gen. Robert Schenck. He died accidentally June 17, 1871, while demonstrating how an alleged murder victim might have shot himself. At the time he was representing the defendant.

The Cincinnati Enquirer praised his devotion and fidelity, his great brain power, his iron will and unconquerable resolution. The Cincinnati Volksblatt, a German newspaper, praised his honesty, integrity, his burning eloquence.

**DURING** the war, he and other so-called peace Democrats had been called "Copperheads," a nasty word that keeps turning up in any study of that turbulent period. Time has blurred the charge, even though it has not vindicated their opposition to the government's course.

In times of strife, strong men differ. History has a way of putting the differences in perspective. Vallandigham was a fighter for what he thought was right. There never was any doubt about his position.



The Ohio legislature, Feb. 12, 1805, incorporated the town of Dayton to be governed by a select council. The council included a board of seven trustees, a collector, supervisor and a marshal, all of whom were elected by the freeholders (property owners) who had lived here for six months previous to the election.

The president of the trustees, named by that body, served as mayor. The first election was held in May of that year.

One of the first ordinances prohibited "the running of hogs and other animals at large upon the streets of the town." It was not enforced until 1807 and later it was not enforced at all.

In 1829, the charter was modified to provide for the office of chief magistrate, independent of the council. He was given the title of mayor. First holder of the office was John Folkerth.

IN 1841, Dayton was incorporated as a city. A city council replaced the board of trustees. At the beginning of this century, the city government was in the hands of a mayor, a clerk, a 20-member council (two from each of 10 wards) and 21 standing committees.

Dayton in 1884 was a dirty, dingy, unhealthful place. There was not a single paved street. In wet weather, mud was ankle deep. In dry seasons, great clouds of dust rose from the streets.

A sewage disposal system was still years away. In all of Dayton, there was not a single playground. Epidemics plagued the citizens.

Life expectancy was about 45 years.

Within a 12-year period the city was transformed. A Dayton souvenir of 1896 boasted: "We have broad, clean, well-lighted streets, excellent fire protection, abundance of the purest and coldest water, handsome school buildings, a successful sewage system, more owners of homes than nine out of 10 cities and a steady-going, level-headed progressive population."

The Ohio Constitution was amended in 1912 to provide home rule for cities. That opened the way for adoption of a new charter advocated by John H. Patterson.

**PATTERSON**, in a centennial speech, Mar. 19, 1896, proposed a new form of municipal government that would adopt business methods, business organization and publicity.

"A city is a great business enterprise whose stockholders are the people," he said. "Our municipal affairs should be placed on a strict business basis and directed, not by partisans, either Republican or Democratic, but by men skilled in business management and social science. (Men) who would treat our people's money as a trust fund to be expended wisely and economically, and for the benefit of all citizens."

The Dayton Chamber of Commerce, in the fall of 1912, appointed a committee of five to consider a new charter proposal. Members were Patterson, chairman, Edward A. Deeds, Fred H. Rike, E. C. Harley and Leopold Rauh. The committee soon de-



ached itself from the Chamber and established a Bureau of Municipal Research.

Meantime, a Federated Improvement association grew out of a neighborhood association organized by Patterson. In all, there were 34 groups represented in the Federated body. The association leveled its guns at "incompetence and irresponsibility in high places."

The wave of idealism that swept the city following the 1913 flood triggered action. On Aug. 12 of that year, Daytonians adopted a commission-manager charter by popular vote, effective Jan. 1, 1914.

**ELECTED** to the five-man commission without opposition were: George Shroyer, mayor, A. J. Menclenhall, John McGee, John R. Floron and J. M. Switzer. They, in turn, appointed Henry M. Waite to the new office of city manager. He appointed directors of law, welfare, finance, public works and safety.

In simplest outline, the commission-manager form of administration provides:

**ONE**—A commission of five who shall determine policies.

**TWO**—Delegation of administrative authority to a city manager appointed by and responsible to the commission.

**THREE**—Delegation of full authority to the manager to build up an administrative organization.

**FOUR**—Complete reports by the

manager and the commission to the people.

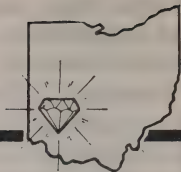
It is the obligation of the manager to see that laws are enforced, to control all departments headed by his appointees, to attend all commission meetings, to recommend measures, to keep the community abreast of the city's financial condition and needs and to perform other duties prescribed by the commission.

Dayton was the first big city to adopt this form of local government. For half a century it has basked in the limelight of good government. How about the future?

One historian of the commission-manager form of government wrote in 1919: "The Dayton plan is dependent for its final success upon a public, independent of partisanship, and thinking plainly, honestly and directly upon the tests of adequate government. From the continued interest and cooperation of that public it will be known whether the Dayton plan is to be only an experiment in local government, or a distinct and permanent contribution to the science of politics."

When the city faced a financial crisis in 1950, voters approved a municipal income tax recommended by the commission. That vote indicated Daytonians were still taking seriously their citizenship responsibilities. In recent years their lead has been followed by other cities.

Whether Dayton should revert to the council form with a mayor as administrative head appears to be an issue in the minds of some citizens. As always in our form of government, citizens will decide.



On Feb. 20, 1962, John H. Glenn Jr., an American astronaut, flew a spacecraft three times around the earth in four hours and 56 minutes.

All mediums of communication—press, radio and television—followed his orbits with almost breathless anticipation. They spent millions of dollars in keeping the public abreast of that historic event.

On Dec. 17, 1903, Wilbur and Orville Wright of Dayton launched the air age in their motor-driven airplane at Kitty Hawk, N. C. With one or two exceptions, the nation's press disregarded that news.

Even after the Wright brothers began making flights east of Dayton, local newspapers remained skeptical. Governor James M. Cox, in his autobiography, *Journey Through My Years*, recounts the indifference:

"Reports would come to our office (Dayton Daily News) that the ship had been in the air over Huffman prairie, but our news staff would not believe the stories. Nor did they take the pains to go out to see . . . It is not much comfort to think that other newspapers were equally negligent, and that the general public refused to credit the flights even when the evidence had been overwhelming. We began to wake up when we heard of correspondents arriving in Dayton from abroad, chiefly France and England, to investigate."

How did two Dayton brothers, with no formal scientific or engineering education, make an age-

old dream come true? The answer is that they approached the problems of flight in a scientific spirit and they applied engineering accuracy in everything they did.

Wilbur Wright said, "The flying problem is not to be solved by stumbling on a secret, but by the patient accumulation of information upon a hundred different points." In the end, it was the all round knowledge gained in tireless research and experiment that brought success to the Wrights.

The brothers learned through federal government sources that winds in the area of Kitty Hawk were suited to their experiment with gliders.

From Kill Devil hill, a huge sand dune, they made thousands of glider flights before they attempted to install a motor on a modified ship.

On Oct. 23, 1902, Orville wrote to his sister Katharine: "The past five days were the most satisfactory for gliding we ever had. In two days we made over 250 glides . . . We were able to take the machine out in any kind of weather. During September and October of that year they made nearly a thousand glider flights.

It was at Kitty Hawk that their tests revealed the inaccuracies of much of the flight data compiled by other investigators. Upon their return to Dayton in 1901, they built the first wind tunnel and recorded the behavior of a model glider when it was subjected to the winds they generated artificially.

They were the first to find out where the center of air pressure would be on a curved surface and

from then on they surpassed other investigators in their field.

The glider tests were carried on in the midst of torments. Clouds of mosquitoes annoyed the Wrights.

"Misery! Misery! The half can never be told," Orville lamented in his correspondence with his family. "The buzzing was like the buzzing of a mighty buzzsaw." In addition, there were sand fleas and ticks.

Balancing and steering of an aircraft presented a major problem. The Wrights discovered and patented what is known as aileron control; that is, a means of varying air pressures on different parts of the aircraft through adjustment of angles of the wings and auxiliary surfaces.

It was Wilbur who, in 1899, picked up an empty cardboard box that was similar in outline to the glider the brothers planned to build. He twisted the box, distorting the surfaces. An idea popped. Could not the surfaces of a glider be warped in the same manner to achieve lateral balance?

Commented Mark Sullivan in Our Times, "That forgotten evening in a humdrum bicycle shop, when two earnest men became excited over a twisted cardboard box, marks, more than any other event, the moment when the secret of flight was discovered. It's a milestone in history, aviation's equivalent of Newton's observation of the falling apple from which he deduced the laws of gravitation."

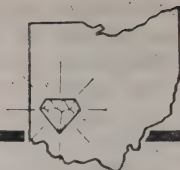
Often asked whether they had learned anything from the flight of birds, Orville replied: "I cannot think of any part bird flight had in the development of human flight excepting as an inspiration. Although we intently watched birds fly, I cannot think of anything that was first learned in that way. After we had thought out certain principles, we then watched the birds to see whether they used the same principles. In a few cases we did detect the same thing in the birds' flight."

By their testimony, the Wright brothers had a major objective at the beginning of their investigations. They were determined to build a machine of practical utility.

What did they think of their first airplane? Orville provides the answer: "When my brother and I built and flew the first man-carrying flying machine, we thought that we were introducing into the world an invention which would make further wars impossible. That we were not alone in this thought is evidenced by the fact that the French Peace Society presented us medals on account of our invention."

That first Wright aircraft was exhibited for 20 years in South Kensington, London, England. On December 17, 1948, the 45th anniversary of its flight, the airplane was formally installed in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.





"Some day when the world has had time to understand the great achievements of these modest, obscure men, scientists and historians will dig up the fragments and civilization will erect a great monument there."

Those prophetic lines from the diary of Byron R. Newton of the old New York Herald, written May 14, 1908, in Manteo, N. C., have long since come true.

Congress in 1927 took steps to erect a huge monument atop Kill Devil hill at Kitty Hawk, the scene of man's first successful mechanical flight.

To that wind-swept hill thousands of Americans and foreigners make pilgrimages. There they read: "IN COMMEMORATION OF THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR BY THE BROTHERS WILBUR AND ORVILLE WRIGHT. CONCEIVED BY GENIUS, ACHIEVED BY DAUNTLESS RESOLUTION AND UNCONQUERABLE FAITH."

**HOW DID** two obscure Dayton boys, with no formal education beyond the high school, rise to such eminence? How account for their solving a problem that had puzzled other investigators?

A partial answer may be found in their character traits. They had curiosity, persistence, intense desire to succeed and, above all, self-sufficiency.

In noting those traits, Charles F. Kettering added, "They were encouraged to develop themselves from within and not to expect too much help from without."

Their mother, Susan Koerner

Wright, is said to have had an original mind and a knack for invention. She taught herself to design clothes. She made and mended things around the home. She was an example to her children in tinkering and creating. She was apt with tools and clever with her hands, unlike her husband, Bishop Milton Wright.

How the Wright boys happened to turn their attention to aviation was explained in a magazine article they wrote in 1908. In 1878, their father brought them a toy helicopter that was driven by rubber bands. Several years later they began building "bats," their name for the toy.

They made each one larger than its predecessor and discovered that the larger the bat, the less it flew. They did not know that a machine with twice the linear dimensions of another required eight times more power.

**ACCORDING** to their testimony, the death of the German Otto Lilienthal in a glider accident in 1896 triggered their interest in flying.

"We had taken up aeronautics as a sport," the boys explained. "We reluctantly entered upon the scientific side of it. But we soon found the work so fascinating that we were drawn into it deeper and deeper."

"Peter Pan and Orville Wright are related to each other," mused John R. McMahon, a Wright biographer. "The latter is perhaps shyer and more sensitive than his fictional counterpart. At the same time, he has iron in his soul, an endless tenacity of purpose within

a frail body and a delicate nervous system. He is full of gentle humor."

Orville also was given to sardonic humor. In a letter to his father, dated Oct. 16, 1891, he said of an Ohio Senator, "If he is an honest man, he ought to sue his face for slander."

The biographical accounts of the Wrights indicate that Wilbur was more methodical than Orville. For example, when Wilbur came home from the bicycle shop at noon and for supper, he would always do these things and in this order: Come through the back door into the kitchen and drop his hat on the nearest chair; reach to the top of the cupboard where he kept a comb and carefully smooth down his fringe of hair; and then cross to the sink to wash his hands.

**AFTER THAT** he would go directly to a cracker box on the dining room sideboard, pick out a cracker and nibble it as he went to the front of the house. That was a signal to set food on the table. So runs the testimony of Mrs. Carrie Grumback, housekeeper in the Bishop Wright home.

The biographical data also revealed that Wilbur and Orville argued about their work every night. Orville would sit straight in his chair with arms folded; Wilbur on the small of his back with legs outstretched, his hands clasped behind his head and elbows spread wide. It was in those discussions that they invented the airplane.

There were discouragements. "When we left Kitty Hawk at the end of 1901, we doubted that we would ever resume our experiments," Wilbur said later.

"Although we had broken the

record for distance gliding . . . when we looked at the time and money which we had expended, and considered the progress made and the distance yet to go, we considered our experiments a failure."

**MORE** tersely, Wilbur told Orville, "Man won't be flying for a thousand years."

Once they achieved their goal, they could say, "In the days of the invention it was all fun and no worry, but when we succeeded, it was all worry and no fun." The torments of patent infringements erased memories of their misgivings in the experimental stages.

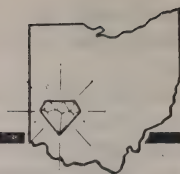
Neither of the brothers liked to speak in public. Illustrative of this dislike was Wilbur's casual remark in France when he was asked to speak at a dinner in Paris. Said he, "I know only one bird—the parrot—that talks, and it doesn't fly very far."

Joseph Brandreth of the London Daily Mail wrote in 1908: "From the first few moments of my conversation with him I judged Wilbur Wright to be a fanatic, a fanatic of flight, and I had no longer any doubt that he had accomplished all he claimed to have done. He seemed born to fly."

Great Britain's Lord Northcliffe said of them, "I never knew more simple, unaffected people than Wilbur and Orville . . . I don't think the excitement and interest produced by their extraordinary feat had any effect upon them at all."

Their fellow townsman, Governor James M. Cox, observed: "Both boys were blessed with fine minds and the sensibilities of gentlemen."

## Chapter 10 Wrights Win Acclaim



While Americans fiddled around trying to make up their minds on the value of the Wrights' achievement, British, French and German leaders perceived the significance of powered flight.

Indeed, France and Great Britain granted patents to the flight pioneers in March, 1904, two years ahead of the U.S. Patent Office.

"Our own U.S. Patent Office is raising difficulties and is, as well as the Board of Ordnance, pursuing the very fatuous policy which drove Hiram Maxim from the country with his inventions (machine gun)." So wrote Octave Chanute, Chicago air enthusiast and close observer of the Wright triumphs.

In May, 1906, the Wrights offered various foreign governments their complete invention, including:

**ONE**—An airplane capable of carrying a man and supplies sufficient for a long trip;

**TWO**—Instruction in practical use of the machine;

**THREE**—Data and formulas for designing of machines of other sizes and speeds;

**FOUR**—Confidential disclosure of original discoveries in aeronautical science.

Two years later, Wilbur was in France for flight demonstrations. From LeMans, he wrote to Orville on June 28, 1908: "From the days of the Montgolfiers (balloonists), the French had proudly claimed

leadership in all things connected with the navigation of the air, and they were not ready at once to admit that any but a Frenchman could have accomplished such a thing as had been done in America almost without warning."

Within three months he could write that the excitement aroused by his short flights was almost beyond comprehension. The French, he said, have simply become wild.

"Instead of doubting that we could do anything, they are ready to believe that we can do everything . . . People have flocked here from all over Europe . . . The papers continue to devote considerable space to us every day."

Wilbur's flights in France awakened American pride in the Wright brothers and their airplane.

**MEANTIME**, Orville went to Ft. Myer, Virginia to deliver a plane to the U.S. Government. On Sept. 9 he set a new record with a flight of 57 minutes and 31 seconds. Later that day he took up a passenger, Lt. Frank P. Lahm. Alone on Sept. 12, he flew one hour and 15 minutes, another record.

In a subsequent flight with Lt. Thomas E. Selfridge, the plane crashed, killing the lieutenant and seriously wounding Orville. When Wilbur learned of the accident, he lamented that he had not been with his brother to help prepare the machine for flight.

"Hired men pay no attention to anything but the particular thing they are told to do, and are blind to everything else," he told his sister in a letter from LeMans.

"When we take up the American



demonstrations again, we will both be there. Tell 'Bubbs' that his lights have revolutionized the world's beliefs regarding the practicability of flight. Even such conservative papers as the London Times devote leading editorials to his work and to human flight as a thing to be regarded as a normal feature of the world's future life."

In the fall of 1908, there was talk of Wilbur's attempting a flight across the English Channel. Orville immediately wrote his brother, "I do not like the idea of your attempting a Channel flight when I am not present. I haven't much faith in your motor running. You seem to have more trouble with the engine than I do."

**ON HIS** last flight at LeMans, Wilbur won the Michelin trophy with a spectacular world record of two hours, 20 minutes and 23.2 seconds in the air.

Between Aug. 8, 1908, and Jan. 2, 1909, he had made more than 100 flights in France while Orville, at Ft. Myer, had made 14 flights between Sept. 3 and 17.

Toward the end of 1909, the Wrights sold their U.S. patent rights to a group headed by August Belmont of New York for \$100,000. In addition to a cash payment and 40 per cent of the stock of the new company, they were to receive a royalty on every machine built. By this move they freed themselves for experimental work.

However, they continued overseas demonstrations. In November, 1910, Orville turned up in Berlin to fly for the Germans. On one of his flights, he stayed up so

long that darkness overtook him. Many of the spectators, including members of the emperor's family, helpfully turned on their automobile lights. It was probably the first night flight ever made.

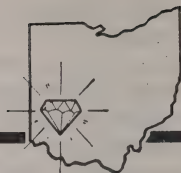
The Wrights found that protecting their patent rights abroad was no easier than guarding them at home. From Berlin, Orville wrote to Wilbur: "I have about made up my mind to let the European business go. I don't propose to be bothered with it all my life and I see no prospect of its ever amounting to anything unless we send a representative here to watch our interests."

**ORVILLE**, who apparently had a sharper eye for the commercial phases of the airplane, warned Wilbur late in 1907: "Do not jump into the formation of a company (in France) at once. In no event accept less than \$200,000 net cash for a half interest."

When Chanute eventually accused the Wrights of greediness, Wilbur replied, "You are the only person acquainted with us who has ever made such an accusation. We believed that the physical and financial risks we took, and the value of the service to the world, justified sufficient compensation to enable us to live modestly with enough surplus income to permit the devotion of our future time to scientific experimenting instead of business."

Their European flights made the Wrights world figures. Their sale of patent rights in the United States brought them financial independence.

## Chapter II Jerries to Space Gliders



Dayton, as all the world knows, is the birthplace of aviation. It is also the home of air research and developments that have made the United States Air Force internationally famous.

The story is almost 50 years old. It began in 1917 at the old McCook Field in northeast Dayton.

On a 254-acre tract leased by the federal government, 69 buildings were constructed. These included hangars, shops, laboratories, offices, wind tunnel and a hospital.

At the peak of McCook operations, there were 56 officers, 322 enlisted men and 1,096 civilians employed there. Among them were the pilots, engineers, builders and dreamers who "dipped into the future far as human eye could see."

**McCOOK** experiments produced the Wright Whirlwind engine in 1919. It was the first of the air-cooled, radial engines which eventually powered the flying fortresses and other bomber types.

McCook Field was the site of the first helicopter flight. A year later, 1924, McCook engineers drew the engineering requirements for the first round-the-world flight. Among other "firsts" were blind landings, automatic landings and the night airway system in this country.

McCook engineers also developed the apparatus for spreading insecticides from an airplane.

By 1924 McCook had abandoned all production work and was concentrating on evaluating and moni-

toring designs and production by commercial firms.

Development of larger and faster aircraft doomed this pioneer base that had been named in honor of Anson McCook and his seven sons, "the fighting McCooks," of Civil War fame.

**MORE** acreage was needed. Accordingly, Daytonians bought a 4,500-acre tract southeast of the city and turned it over to the government. McCook moved to this new field dedicated to the Wright brothers in 1927.

Meantime, the Wilbur Wright flying field had been established on a 2,095-acre site between the Huffman dam and Fairborn. There, under direction of the Wrights, were trained the World War I pilots for the United States, the British Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

In 1931, this field was renamed Patterson in honor of a native Daytonian, Lt. Frank S. Patterson, who had been killed in a crash while firing at ground targets.

The two fields and associated areas became Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in January, 1946. It now covers more than 8,000 acres. There are 1,400 buildings, including, of course, research and development laboratories scarcely dreamed of at old McCook. Inside the base are 100 miles of roads and 13 miles of railroads. To handle calls requires more than 15,000 telephones.

The importance of Wright-Patterson to the nation rests not only on its research and experiments

out also on its far-flung service activities.

**ITS LOGISTIC** Command keeps combat and support units fully equipped for instant action.

Its Systems Division handles military vehicles and everything that goes with them. In short, the base is the major center for developing and supplying weapons for the Air Force.

In addition, Wright-Patterson includes the Dayton Air Force depot, the Foreign Technology division, the Air Institute of Technology and the Aeronautical Research laboratory. The 4043 Strategic Air wing, a front line outfit ready to go at a moment's notice, operates from this base.

The function of the Air Force depot is procurement, storage and maintenance. This means electronic guidance, warning radar, tracking devices and all other air-borne electronic equipment. Missile developments have expanded the role of the depot.

Wright - Patterson, plus the depot, is the largest employer in Ohio. Its payroll in 1961 totaled \$197 million. Its 25,000 civilian and 7,700 uniformed employees spend \$98.6 million in retail stores. They pay \$6.7 million in rent and \$5.3 million for other services annually.

**FIRMS** within a 50-mile radius of Dayton last year won contracts amounting to \$42 million. To that must be added \$60 million spent here for supplies and maintenance.

Because of the WPAFB location, more than 300 manufacturers have located offices in the Dayton area.

The Air Force Museum, opened at McCook Field in 1923, has been

called "a treasury of air power relics." It was closed during World War II. Reopened in 1954, it has become the largest single tourist attraction in Ohio. Visitors in 1961 numbered 743,000.

To insure that the museum will remain at Wright-Patterson, the Air Force Museum Foundation, Inc., was formed by Daytonians in 1960. They plan a new building to cost \$6 million. A 125-acre site at the west edge of Wright Field will be available in 1965 when the Air Force discontinues flight operations there in favor of Patterson Field.

Lt. Col. Kimbrough S. Brown, Air Force historian and flyer of antique planes, was named museum director in 1962.

Said he, "We have Civil War historians by the thousands and antique car buffs are legion, but our knowledge of the men and events of the thrilling past of aviation is sadly limited."

**HIS GOAL** is the same as the foundation's, namely, to make the museum the world's finest educational facility for military aviation history.

Dawn of the missile and space age has raised the possibility of Wright - Patterson's becoming a base for "gooney birds" only; that is, for transport aircraft. Loss of its Dyna-Soar manned space-glider program, for example, would be a serious blow to its pre-eminence as a research center.

According to an Aeronautical Systems division planner, "The work goes where the capability exists . . . As long as ASD retains its broad research, development and management capabilities, it will always have an important role."



## Chapter 12 Industry Bounces Back



What Dayton makes, makes Dayton. What Dayton makes is determined by her industrialists and the demands of the dynamic American economy for new products. What Dayton makes also depends in some measure on ability to meet foreign competition.

The fantastic race to mechanize both the home and the industrial plant promises weal or woe, depending upon the ability of local industrialists to cope with the shifting challenges.

Like other American cities, Dayton had not adjusted fully to the air age when the nation plunged into the atomic and space age.

The history of Dayton industry is freighted with triumphs and tragedies. For the old economy dominated by agriculture, this city manufactured a variety of farm implements, wagons and carriages.

**EVENTUALLY**, Chicago, with easier access to raw material and a more favorable position with respect to the great agricultural areas of the West, grabbed the lion's share of the farm machinery business.

Dayton's many small manufacturers of farm implements turned to other pursuits.

The development of railroads accounted for one of Dayton's first big industries. The Barney & Smith Car Works, founded in 1849, built both passenger and freight cars.

The Railroad Record magazine in 1867 said Barney & Smith was "one of the most extensive and best-managed works in the West, if not in the whole country."

The company was sold to a group of Cincinnati investors in 1892. This brought separation of ownership and management. Add to that the firm's inability or unwillingness to shift from wood to steel in car production and you have the reasons for its death in 1921.

**WHEN** automotive power doomed horses at the beginning of this century, Daytonians began the manufacture of automobiles.

Oldtimers remember the Stoddard-Dayton, Speedwell and Maxwell cars that seemed to hold great promise for the local economy. The promise died when mass production of autos began in Detroit. Dayton turned to the production of auto and truck parts.

Collapse of the Davis Sewing Machine Co. is a different kind of story. That firm once marketed its output through a nation-wide sales organization. Eventually it contracted to produce exclusively for a big mail order house. Loss of its contract brought on a crisis the company could not weather.

Before its death, Davis had begun the manufacture of bicycles in 1892. That portion of the business was continued here by the Huffman Manufacturing Co. In recent years, however, Huffman moved its manufacturing operations to Celina.

The air age, launched by the Wright brothers in 1903, caught Dayton napping. Local leaders were slow to grasp the meaning of the Wrights' achievement. There is no comfort in the fact that most

ther cities were equally remiss in evaluating the airplane.

**DAYTON** tried, during World War I, to become a producer of airplanes, but that effort died in the postwar lag. The nation had not become really air-minded. When interest revived, Dayton became a producer of airplane parts.

The heartening factor in Dayton's industrial history has been the ability of her leaders to overcome such failures. From the days of Daniel C. Cooper, the city's first industrialist, Dayton founded new industries, many of which grew into major enterprises.

The National Cash Register Co. is a good example. Before the collapse of Barney & Smith, an industrial genius, John H. Patterson, had established an enterprise destined to transform business operations all over the world.

The growth of this business, which will be explained in another chapter, became a significant factor in Dayton's modern development.

Another industrial genius, Charles F. Kettering produced inventions that attracted General Motors. The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co., founded by Kettering and Col. E. A. Deeds to turn those inventions into products was the forerunner of General Motors' operations here. Currently, General Motors is Dayton's biggest employer.

**HAPPILY** for the city's industrial growth, Patterson, Kettering and Deeds instituted employee-training programs that stimulated

men to independent pursuits. Many of Dayton's outstanding tool shops were established by men trained in NCR and GM plants.

Patterson, a pioneer in sales training, schooled men for aggressive leadership. Some of his salesmen and managers became pioneers in other fields. A notable example was Thomas J. Watson Sr., developer of the International Business Machines Corporation with headquarters in New York.

Today, Dayton produces accounting machines, aircraft and auto parts, air conditioning equipment, bicycles, boilers, business forms, cash registers, chemicals, concrete pipe, crackers, electric and electronic equipment, envelopes, fans, forgings, grinding wheels, household appliances, auto lifts and railroad jacks, printing machines, magazines, merchandise marking machines and tags, meats, metal products, electric motors, paints and varnishes, paper and paper-cutting knives, plastics, propellers for commercial aircraft, pumps, putty, auto tires and other rubber products, computing scales, soap and many kinds of tools, including gages, dies, jigs and fixtures.

Practically all of these industries are indigenous — they grew up here. For the most part, the patents upon which they are based are of local origin.

Fortunately for Dayton, her industries are diversified. Her eggs are not in one basket. This gives an economic stability unknown in cities dominated by a single industry.

## Chapter 13 An Industrial Genius



Men with vision made Dayton the Gem City of Ohio.

Among them, none stands higher than John H. Patterson, founder of the National Cash Register Co. Indeed, so great was his vision for his industry and his city that Dayton has not yet caught up with it.

The grandson of Col. Robert Patterson, early Dayton pioneer, the NCR founder was graduated from old Central high school and Dartmouth college.

After a brief experience as a teacher, he took a job as toll collector on the Miami-Erie canal. Between the arrivals and departures of boats, he had plenty of time to think about business in general and his future in it.

**PATTERSON** soon established a sideline, coal distribution. In partnership with his brother Stephen, he bought a nearby dealership with money borrowed from a bank.

The little firm, S. J. Patterson & Co., was so successful that he resigned his canal job in 1876. Patterson's attention to details of the business and his extensive advertising annoyed his brother so much that the partnership was dissolved in 1879.

With his youngest brother, Frank, John H. Patterson formed a new coal firm, Patterson & Co., and immediately conceived the idea of mining coal in southeastern Ohio. In addition to three mines, the brothers operated a chain of retail yards and a general store in Coalton.

The store did a good business, but at the end of two years the owners found they were \$3,000 in

the red. Clerks had pilfered the cash drawer.

Always a man of action and at his best when he faced a specific situation, Patterson bought three Dayton-made cash registers. Within six months his business showed a profit of several thousand dollars.

**EVENTUALLY**, Patterson assumed that what was good for his business was good for every business. From that conclusion there developed an interest in cash registers destined to develop an industry with world-wide outlets.

The story of his purchase of controlling interest in the National Manufacturing Co., the little firm that had taken over James Ritty's patent, has become almost legendary.

When local business men told Patterson the firm was a failure, he snapped, "I'm going into the cash register business and I will make a success of it."

As oldtimers in Dayton know, cash registers became the passion of Patterson's life. What that meant for this city, and continues to mean, who shall say. The benefits continue to accrue.

There was no demand for cash registers; he had to create it. At the outset, every dishonest clerk opposed cash registers. Even the great majority who were honest viewed the machine as a reflection on their integrity.

**PATTERSON'S** educational program featuring "information, protection, service, convenience and economy" slowly broke down re-



stance. It has been said that he punched the cash register on a roll of printer's ink.

By following his maxim of big ideas phrased in little words that anyone could understand he started a revolution in business operations that has not yet run its course. The cash register was more than a protector of profits. It was the first blow against clerical drudgery. It was the forerunner of automated bookkeeping. Infringements on Patterson's patent rights began in 1888, four years after he had bought control of the firm he renamed the National Cash Register Co.

By the mid nineties, 84 companies had been organized to produce cash registers. Many of them had been formed with the expectation that Patterson would buy them rather than fight them.

In the rough and tumble competition of that era, Patterson won a dominant position. So successful was he that the government accused him of restraining trade.

**A LOWER** court convicted him in 1912. Patterson carried his case to the U.S. Court of Appeals, which reversed the lower court's decision. The big Dayton celebration followed his triumphant return from Cincinnati, scene of the legal battle that vindicated him.

Patterson's accomplishments in the sale of his product were paralleled by pioneering in employee welfare.

He improved working conditions in his factory and provided educational opportunities and recreation for employees and their families. In this field he also started a veritable revolution.

Patterson was among the first employers to install safety devices. He introduced factory lunchrooms, bathrooms, individual lockers, restrooms, first aid stations, schools for apprentices and a medical de-

partment directed by doctors and nurses.

He built well-lighted, sanitary factories. He was instrumental in cleaning up the surrounding area, once called "Slidertown," and that included landscaping the NCR grounds. Slidertown became South Park. NCR grounds and buildings became the talk of the business world.

In 1921, Patterson, Mrs. Julia Carnell and Robert Patterson gave a block of NCR preferred stock worth \$275,000 to the Dayton Foundation as its original endowment. The foundation is a public trust fund used for charitable, educational and benevolent purposes.

**PATTERSON** was not a saint. He could be ruthless with others and with himself. He was volatile and high-strung. Keeping physically fit was almost an obsession with him.

His efforts to impose on others the health fads he favored sometimes made him appear ridiculous. However, those ventures into the living habits of his associates were incidental to the big enterprise he conducted. They were mere side-shows. Always there was the business of producing better cash registers and selling them all over the world. He never lost sight of that.

Said this little man with the built-in dynamo: "If ever there comes a time in this business when courage is not needed, when it is not necessary to overcome obstacles, I will know that it is time to close down, turn off the power, and draw the fires for all time."

In Hills and Dales park, a bronze statue of Patterson astride his favorite horse overlooks the city. Not far away in the offices and plants he loved, his spirit goes marching on.

Patterson was a man his industry and his city can't forget.

## Chapter 14 NCR Girdles World



Unique in the annals of Dayton's industries is the National Cash Register Co., which transformed a crude cash register into a business necessity. Now in its 79th year, it is fabulous in all of its operations.

Founded in 1884, NCR has grown into a world-wide organization employing 56,000 men and women.

Its products are sold and serviced in more than 120 countries. These range from a \$200 cash register for small stores to a million dollar electronic computer system to keep track of more than 800,000 customer accounts.

Fabulous in research and development, NCR poured \$17.1 million into that activity in 1961. Much of that was directed toward new techniques in data processing for retailing, banking, industrial and governmental record-keeping. Currently, the Research and Development division is working on about 200 projects.

**THIS** intense activity is reflected in products and sales. Approximately 80 per cent of NCR's machine sales in 1961 represented equipment not on the market 10 years ago. The sales total for the first time rose to more than a half billion dollars.

NCR is fabulous in its far-flung manufacturing operations. It has built factories in eight other countries — Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Scotland, Sweden and Switzerland.

Its Electronics division is in Hawthorne, Calif., its Adding Machine division in Ithaca, N. Y.

Six smaller plants that manufac-

ture supplies for use with various NCR business systems are located in Washington C. H., O.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Mechanicsville, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Arlington, Tex.; and Fullerton, Calif.

Over a 10-year period, NCR's net assets, world-wide sales and net earnings more than doubled. It is in step with John H. Patterson's business philosophy: "Any business that is satisfied with itself—with its products, with its sales, which looks upon itself as having accomplished its purpose—is dead."

**NCR IS** fabulous in the development of salesmanship and training. It pioneered visual aids (charts, graphs, slides, movies, demonstrations), a sales manual, written reports of sales activities, a training school, a sales quota system, restricted sales territories and a CPC organization (100-point club).

NCR is a huge training school dedicated to teaching "through the eye." Its night classes, now in the 59th year of operation, offer courses in technical fields related to products, operations and manufacturing processes.

Its suggestion program, started in 1894, last year produced 4,804 employee suggestions, of which 1,124 were adopted.

The company's employee turnover rate is one of the lowest in industry. In 1961, approximately 1,700 Dayton employees had 25 years or more of service. On a world-wide basis, over 3,800 employees hold membership in the 25-Year Club.

**NCR IS** also fabulous in its com-

munity relations. Among the first, if not the first, company to appoint a director of community relations, it is interested in promoting the general welfare. Witness its recent response to the need for expanded higher education opportunities here—a gift of \$1 million toward the \$6 million campaign goal.

More important, its officers invest their time and talents in constructive community projects. Here too, they follow Patterson's lead.

What of the future? The cash register, of course, remains the cornerstone of retail record-keeping. It speeds up transactions, protects the merchant and customer against loss, and provides the initial records which are the nucleus of any retail accounting system.

Engineering of new models of conventional cash registers, accounting machines and adding machines continues.

But there's now a new emphasis on planning and developing total systems of record-keeping. This means new communication techniques to serve as machine language with a view to linking various parts of systems for automatic information handling.

**ANOTHER** innovation is optical character reading which permits direct processing of printed data without first converting the data to some form of "machine language" such as punched cards or punched paper tape.

Figures printed by cash registers are read directly by the new optical equipment and then processed electronically. This promises a

revolutionary new department at the factory.

The company's patented encapsulation process which is used in the manufacture of NCR (no carbon required) paper is being extended to other products.

For example, a paper which eliminates need for ink ribbons in business machines and new heat-sensitive paper with applications in the copying field.

The nation has 13,500 commercial banks faced with the biggest bookkeeping job in the world. NCR continues its pioneering in developing bank automation systems. These include the Pitney-Bowes National check sorter, which reads and distributes magnetically encoded checks at phenomenal speeds.

**THOSE** who fear office automation take note: Despite the development of new methods to automate routine functions, the number of office employees rose by 400,000 in 1961.

The NCR story centers in the disciplined determination of Patterson and a number of his associates, including Col. Edward A. Deeds, Charles F. Katering, Stanley C. Allyn and their successors.

Always the story goes back to Patterson. He was not a salesman but he founded modern salesmanship.

He was not a public speaker, but he became an effective demonstrator of his product. He was not a manufacturer, but he originated the modern factory. He was an inveterate showman who never dramatized himself.



## Chapter 15 Industrial Statesman



There was nothing mysterious about the rise of Col. Edward A. Deeds to industrial leadership. He had an inventive mind, ability to work hard and an appreciation of team work.

He inherited a strong body from his pioneering parents. He learned to work during his boyhood on the family farm near Granville, O. He discovered the value of teamwork as a football player at Denison university.

Thinking, intense application to any job he tackled and cooperation with his colleagues sharpened his self-confidence and broadened his horizons. Very early he displayed a rare sense of responsibility to his employers and to his community. His advancement followed as the night the day.

Integrity, frugality, good humor, patience, a passion for facts and a glowing patriotism—these traits were to stand him in good stead when, at the peak of his career, a storm of malice and misunderstanding raged around him.

**FOLLOWING** his graduation from Denison university and a short course in electrical engineering at Cornell university, Deeds joined the Thresher Electric Co. here in 1897. Within a year and a half he had advanced from draftsman to superintendent and chief engineer.

In 1899 he moved to the National Cash Register Co. where he soon became factory engineer.

His climbing to the top of the NCR smokestack to discover a structural weakness brought him to the attention of John H. Pat-

terson, NCR founder and president. That display of initiative and physical courage Patterson couldn't forget.

Deeds' leaving NCR to superintend construction of a model factory to manufacture shredded wheat biscuits at Niagara Falls, N. Y., opened contacts with financial leaders who recognized his industrial prowess.

However, in 1903, Patterson summoned him back to Dayton as assistant general manager of the NCR plant. A 12-year association resulted in his being named vice president and general manager of the company.

**MEANTIME**, he had called to NCR a young Ohio State engineering graduate to bring to reality Deeds' dream of a cash register powered by an electric motor.

Charles F. Kettering accomplished that feat. What is more significant, he and Deeds formed an industrial team that eventually revolutionized the automotive industry. That comradeship confirmed a Deeds view that "men must hunt in pairs."

In 1908, they joined in an informal partnership to develop an ignition system for automobile engines. From that work, carried on in the Deeds barn at 319 Central Ave., came the auto self-starter that was destined to make the new "horseless carriage" a necessity. The hazardous hand-cranking of motors was outmoded by their invention.

To meet the demand for self-starters, the Deeds-Kettering team

formed the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co.

William A. Chryst, a member of the team's "Barn Gang," shortened the name to Delco, a suggestion that stuck. Delco was sold to United Motors in 1916.

**UNITED MOTORS** became General Motors in 1918, and eventually Kettering was drawn into that giant automotive firm as director of research and development.

Local and national crises were to command more and more of Deeds' time. The 1913 flood devastation in Dayton and the Miami Valley aroused his interest in flood-prevention.

He marshaled the forces to bring that dream to reality. On the occasion of his 80th birthday celebration, the Dayton Daily News commented, "Without him, the dream never would have come true."

The Miami Conservancy district and the work it accomplished were uniquely a product of the Deeds genius." That squares with the judgment of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, a civil engineer who teamed with Deeds in working out the project.

The malice and misunderstanding in the flood-control work was small compared with that which tormented Deeds following World War I.

**CALLED** by the government to direct aircraft production, Deeds threw himself into the war effort with every ounce of his boundless energy.

To meet the demand for quantity-produced aircraft engines, he brought together two outstanding automotive engineers, J. G. Vincent and E. J. Hall, who produced the designs in record time.

That Liberty engine, according to Newton D. Baker, secretary of war in the Wilson administration,

was "one of the really big accomplishments of the United States" during the war.

By the spring of 1918, Deeds was being charged with waste and mismanagement of aircraft production. That he was found guiltless after numerous investigations was no surprise to his friends.

The insight of Governor James M. Cox is to the point. Said he, "A service of conspicuous value will endure, and the chaff of unjustifiable and mischievous criticism will be swept away in a brief time." That happened as the Governor predicted.

**IN HIS** response to the warm-hearted reception at a civic dinner in the Miami hotel, Colonel Deeds said, "He is, indeed, a small citizen who comes out of the war hating anybody."

In 1931, Deeds resumed his relationship with NCR as chairman and active director of the company. Again he found a partner, this time Stanley C. Allyn. Together, they set NCR on the high road of new research and engineering.

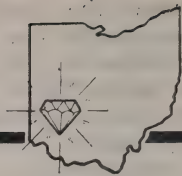
The program they established continues to carry the company to an ever-expanding usefulness in the field of business machines and automated record-keeping.

Deeds' industrial contributions to his city were supplemented by gifts of the Conservancy headquarters building, the Engineers club in association with Kettering, and Carillon park with endowment to support it. His gifts to Denison university made possible its modern development.

Kettering said of his partner, "He sees clearly what is to be done, how to do it and he does it."

Deeds' business philosophy was as simple as his methods: "A company that cannot earn a profit holds little opportunity for its employees and faces a questionable future."

## Chapter 16 GM Liked Barn Gang



General Motors Corporation, Dayton's biggest employer, pumped more than \$3 million a week into the local economy in 1961.

Its four divisions employed more than 27,000 men and women whose paychecks for that year totaled \$167,790,435. In the same period, the corporation spent \$58,210,290 for materials and services in the Miami Valley.

"General Motors is the most important single factor in the economic life of this area. Equally important is the fact that General Motors in every instance has been a pillar of support for worthwhile community projects."

That appraisal was voiced by S. C. Allyn, former chairman of the National Cash Register Co., at Dayton's dinner celebrating GM's golden anniversary in 1958.

**GENERAL MOTORS** came to Dayton because Charles F. Kettering and Col. E. A. Deeds had invented and developed a new ignition system and a self-starter for automobiles. Here GM officials found the engineering ingenuity that promised further developments.

The story goes back to the "Barn Gang," headed by Kettering. They carried on their experiments in the Deeds barn at 319 Central Ave. It was there that Kettering, William A. Chryst and a number of mechanics tamed the auto engine.

Their ignition system knocked out the fidgety magneto. Their selfstarter made the motor-crank obsolete. These innovations revolu-

tionized the operation of a motor vehicle. Use of the auto has been growing ever since.

The "Barn Gang" began as experimenters and inventors. Circumstances forced them into manufacturing. To fill a contract Deeds and Kettering had negotiated with the Cadillac Motor Car Co. in Detroit, the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co. was incorporated in 1909. Chryst suggested shortening the name to "Delco."

In 1916, Delco joined United Motors which became a part of General Motors at the end of 1918. Delco was made a GM division, the first of the four now operating here.

**IT HAS** developed into a producer of electric motors and auto shock absorbers. In addition to its original plant on East First Street, it has built a huge manufacturing structure in the city of Kettering.

Frigidaire, biggest of the four Dayton divisions, pioneered the manufacture of electric refrigerators. Its history dates back to 1921, the year W. C. Durant, then GM president, spotted Dayton as a good place to develop an infant enterprise he had bought from a former Daytonian, Al Mellows.

Mellows had made an air-cooled refrigerator at Ft. Wayne, Ind., in 1915 and had moved the struggling company to Detroit in 1916.

Frigidaire soon outgrew its Delco Light affiliation and, in turn, became a GM division. To handle the expanding business, the division built a sprawling assembly plant in Moraine City south of Dayton. Production at the old Taylor Street



plant is confined to refrigerator parts such as compressors.

**TODAY** the Frigidaire line of household appliances includes electric refrigerators, food freezers, electric ranges, dishwashers, clothes washers and dryers, disposers, and room air conditioners.

Currently, Frigidaire's manufacture of compressors for auto air conditioners is the equivalent of a new Dayton industry.

In addition, it manufactures do-it-yourself dry cleaning machines.

Frigidaire developed Freon, a non-toxic refrigerant. It introduced frost-proof refrigeration units. Over the years, it has led the appliance industry in styling changes. In step with the automotive industry, Frigidaire annually features new and improved models.

The Inland Manufacturing division, established in 1922, grew into the largest producer of wooden steering wheels for automotive vehicles in the world.

Inland's products broadened from wood to rubber, plastics and metal. By 1940 it had become a giant job shop, manufacturing 425 different items.

**DELCO MORaine** division also traces its ancestry to the inventive genius of Kettering. It is an outgrowth of a research and engineer-

ing firm set up to perfect an air-cooled engine.

Although the engine was discarded, the experiments resulted in the production of self-lubricating bearings with wide applications. Delco Moraine, established in 1923 as the Moraine Products division, was combined with Delco Brake in 1942.

Its list of products falls into four categories: Automotive and diesel bearings; hydraulic brake assemblies and power brakes; friction materials for transmission and other uses, and powdered metal parts.

A fifth division, Aeroproducts, was established in Vandalia in 1940 when the corporation bought a local firm, Engineering Projects, Inc.

Aeroproducts developed the hollow steel blade for aircraft propellers and electrically and hydraulically-controlled propellers. Its turbo-prop, introduced in 1945, was first mass-produced in 1950. A 1951 Air Force contract was instrumental in doubling the plant's facilities.

The shift from propeller-driven to jet aircraft after World War II robbed Aeroproducts of its primary business. Its remaining operations were consolidated with the Allison division in Indianapolis. The Vandalia plant was assigned to Inland Manufacturing division.



Charles Franklin Kettering was the most inventive mind in a city noted for its inventions, particularly in the industrial field. But he was more than inventor; he was also a philosopher who looked at his world unafraid.

Kettering's own statements disclose his views better than anything ever written about him.

"It is a man's destiny," he said, "to ponder the riddle of existence, and as a by-product of his wonderment, to create a new life on earth . . . Thinking is the one thing in the world upon which no one has ever been able to put a tax or tariff . . . Research is nothing but a state or mind—a friendly, welcoming attitude toward change. It is the 'composer' mind instead of the 'fiddler' mind. It is the 'tomorrow' mind instead of the 'yesterday' mind . . .

"The Wright brothers flew right through the smoke screen of impossibility . . . Encyclopedic knowledge isn't worth much in the world. You can buy a whole encyclopedia for \$75 on the installment plan, and you don't have to feed it . . .

**"YOU CAN** send a message around the world in a seventh of a second, and yet it may take years to force a simple idea through a quarter inch of human skull . . . The only secret of nature we are trying to learn is why the human skull is so dense . . .

"I have never done anything at a desk in my life, because I found out that whatever I could do there wouldn't work down at the bench. So I started on the bench first and

worked back up the other way . . . The 'Barn Gang' proved that problems aren't solved with fancy apparatus but in a man's head . . . We must never impose limits on the minds of men . . . Some day we'll look back at the steam age as an oxcart method of getting energy . . .

"We should all be concerned about the future because we will have to spend the rest of our lives there . . . With willing hands and open minds, the future will be greater than the most fantastic story you can write . . .

"Anything that you can think of today can be done, but it takes time. It may be 50 or 60 years sometimes before an idea develops. But if we will recognize that there is a definite time before an idea can become a product, provided the customers are available for it, the future is the greatest natural asset we have. You make its value, depending upon how you think."

Born on a farm near Loudonville, O., in Ashland county, Aug. 29, 1876, Kettering attended the district school near his home and later was graduated from the Loudonville high school.

**HE LEFT** a teaching job in a one-room school at Bunker Hill to enter the University of Wooster in 1896. While there he heard of the engineering courses offered at Ohio State university and decided to transfer.

Eye trouble forced a delay in his plans, and for the next two years he taught in the elementary school at Mifflin. His interest in science developed rapidly as a re-

sult of his experiments in photography and electricity.

Kettering entered the Ohio State school of engineering in 1898. Impaired vision in the middle of his freshman year resulted in his withdrawal in favor of a job as a telephone lineman at Ashland.

He returned to Ohio State in 1901, working as a telephone trouble shooter and installer during his spare time to support himself. Graduated in 1904 with a degree in electrical engineering, he joined the inventions department of the National Cash Register Co.

His first job was to electrify the cash register. Many oldtimers said that was impossible. He did it.

**KETTERING'S** leadership of the "Barn Gang" in the invention of a starting, lighting and ignition system for automobiles is widely known. His ability to locate and solve problems attracted General Motors officials.

As head of GM research and development over a 27-year period, he led his staff so skillfully that they practically outdid themselves. Here's a partial record: New refrigerator gases, Durex bearings, quick-drying lacquer finishes for cars, quick-process malleable iron, four-wheel brakes, crankcase ventilation, two-filament headlamps, special winter lubricants, bromine from sea water, two-way shock absorbers, chromium plating, safety glass, extreme pressure lubricants, double glass windows, variable speed transmissions, engine carbon removers, copper-lead bearings, wear-resistant cylinder iron, powdered iron metallurgy, grooved and tinplated piston rings and silver bearings.

One of the most outstanding contributions to transportation made by his laboratories was the two-cycle Diesel engines used in locomotives and stationary and mobile power plants.

These engines were adopted by the U.S. Navy for use on submarines and many types of surface craft. Later research perfected small Diesels which now power large trucks, buses, tanks and tractors.

In addition to industrial research, Kettering probed into other fields. The Kettering Foundation at Antioch college studies photosynthesis (what makes grass green?) to find out the processes of plant chemistry.

**1326930**

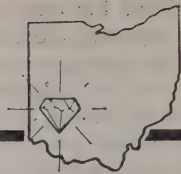
**THE DAYTON** inventor was sure that discovery of those processes would transform agriculture, freeing it from the whims of weather. Another far-reaching activity was related to the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York.

Kettering's interest in education found outlets at Ohio State (he was a trustee), Antioch, Wilmington and Earlham colleges. He was closely associated with Dr. Arthur E. Morgan in the development of the Antioch program of cooperative education.

Said Kettering, "If education can teach the duty of citizenship, teach the growing generation how to make a living, and contribute our knowledge to the advancement and welfare of each other, I believe it will go a long way toward wiping out this world-wide dissension which we all know is so prevalent today."



## Chapter 18 Pushbutton Power



Dayton's growth has leaped with each application of new mechanical power

Men and animals provided what little power the community used until 1835, roughly 40 years, when enterprising Daytonians began developing hydraulics or mill races. These utilized water from the Miami and Mad rivers and the Miami-Erie canal to operate machinery.

The canal-fed Cooper hydraulic between Third and Fifth Streets, west of Wyandotte, had a 12-foot fall. It served a dozen factories and mills. The Dayton hydraulic, built in 1845, tapped the Mad river four miles above the town. Its 16-foot fall added even more water power to serve local industries.

A third hydraulic from the Miami river powered industry in the vicinity of what is now McKinley park. The machine age was taking hold.

**THE SHIFT** from water to steam power began here in 1851 with the establishment of a steam bakery. The era of steam power mushroomed with the demand for war materiel in 1861. As one observer remarked, "Dayton emerged from the postwar panic of 1873 on steam."

Feb. 16, 1883, marks the introduction of another kind of power in the Dayton area. On that day, the Dayton Electric Light Co. put 50 arc lamps in service on the downtown streets. The site of the first electric generating station on what is now Riverview Avenue is marked by a granite slab facing McKinley park.

Purchase of the Dayton Electric

Co. and the Dayton Citizens Electric Co. by Frank M. Tait in 1911 and their merger into the Dayton Power & Light Co. greatly expanded the use of electricity. This firm, now supplying electric power to 24 counties, has had available at all times adequate power to meet every demand.

Tait, a pioneer in the production and application of electricity, said, "There is no better benchmark to measure an area's growth than the use of electric power."

The Dayton Power & Light Co. also distributes natural gas in its service area and generates steam to heat buildings in downtown Dayton. To operate all of its utilities, the company annually consumes 1,507,000 tons of coal.

**FOR ITS 282,747** electric customers, DP&L has a generating capacity of 773,550 kilowatts. As of 1961, it sold gas to 209,174 residential, commercial and government customers.

Over the last 10 years, DP&L's property and plant valuation has risen from \$173,302,000 to \$320,591,000. Now its average employment totals 2,636 men and women.

More than 19,000 common shareholders and 2,045 preferred shareholders, who reside in all parts of the nation, own this thriving company. Common shareholders, at their annual meeting in 1961, authorized an increase in the number of common shares from four million to fifteen million. This resulted in a three-for-one stock split of the common stock.

Like other Dayton industries,

DP&L is a big taxpayer. In 1961 its general tax bill amounted to \$9,084,000. Its federal income tax rose to \$12,431,000.

Looking to the future, the company presently is engaged in three research projects. One of these is the revolutionary magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) generating system. The basic difference between MHD and the conventional means of generating electricity is the elimination of much heavy equipment. Engineers hope for an improvement of 40 per cent in plant efficiency.

DP&L IS working with 13 other investor-owned companies to study three types of nuclear reactors in the 500,000 kilowatt size. A third major project includes two other electric companies serving central and southwestern Ohio.

They will determine the economic feasibility of further interconnections of power lines. The study will include the economic and other benefits that might result from the joint planning of generating capacity and transmission of electric power.

One of the problems incident to the operation of a coal-burning generating station is the disposal of fly ash. DP&L has been working with a number of firms in the concrete and street construction business to find a practical use of this waste material.

The early Romans used volcanic ash and lime in the construction of roads and buildings. The new process is similar. It incorporates a mixture of fly ash, hydrated lime

and a soil aggregate to form a street base. A number of applications have met every test successfully.

To insure that DP&L's generating capacity will be able to meet the demands of this expanding area, executives have bought a sizable tract along the Ohio river for a third generating station.

**WHEN THE** growth indicates that the Frank M. Tait station on the south edge of the city and the O. H. Hutchings station 12 miles south can't handle the load, the new station will be constructed.

James M. Stuart, chairman and president, told the shareholders recently, "Everywhere in west central Ohio there is planning and building for a better tomorrow. Eighty-seven new industries have moved into the area in the last six years. Equally important, there has been a substantial growth in some existing industries."

This is the way Stuart sizes up the potential of the Dayton area: "Within 500 miles of Dayton are 53 per cent of the nation's industrial markets. A large concentration of highly skilled workers is available. Highways, airlines, railroads and accessible water routes are comparable with the best locations in the country. There is a dependable water supply throughout the area and in some locations there is an abundance of high-quality underground water. Cities and villages provide excellent educational opportunities."

## Chapter 19 Tait Built His Ladder



One of the most enthusiastic spokesmen for progress in Dayton and the Miami Valley was Frank M. Tait, founder of the Dayton Power & Light Co. and the Tait Manufacturing Co.

Coming to Dayton from his native Pennsylvania in 1905, Tait very quickly developed an enthusiasm for his adopted city. That personal interest guided him in 60 years of business leadership.

He began his Dayton career with great personal assets: Clear thinking and prompt action, initiative and persistence, personal charm and capacity to lead, willingness to work hard and a philosophy of service.

As one of his colleagues noted, "Tait's life was an expression of the American desire to excel and succeed."

Constructive work was the secret of Tait's life. As he put it in his later years, "When one thinks, works and lives so that humanity benefits, no matter in how small a way, that is service . . . The pursuit of personal gain, alone, leads to personal chaos."

**HIS EARLY** association with Thomas A. Edison sparked Tait's interest in finding out what makes things tick. He liked to recall Edison's remark, "Genius is 99 per cent perspiration and one per cent inspiration."

Born in Catasauqua, Feb. 20, 1874, Tait was the son of a rolling mill worker. After his graduation from the Catasauqua high school, he learned, on his own initiative, stenography, telegraphy and train dispatching.

His first job, dated 1889, was with the night engineering staff in the electric light plant of the Catasauqua rolling mill. His self-acquired knowledge of stenography was instrumental in his becoming secretary to the president of the Davies & Thomas Co., a Catasauqua cast iron and structural steel firm, in 1893.

When Edison came to Catasauqua to conduct experiments in making pig iron with hard coal, Tait joined him in the project.

The story of Tait's developing the Dayton Power & Light Co. has been outlined in a previous chapter.

**HIS INTEREST** in the application of electric power found an outlet in the pump field. He established the Dayton Pump and Manufacturing Co. in 1908 and produced the first commercially successful, completely automatic electric water system.

In 1929, the firm manufactured the first electric gasoline pump. Continued developments in the pump field brought the company high standing in the industry.

In honor of the achievements, the firm name was changed to the Tait Manufacturing Co. in 1956.

That year Tait urged Dayton leaders to plan for a metropolitan city of a million persons. "Dayton can be the best city of that size in the world," he said.

The call to growth was in line with his estimate of the Miami Valley. "Perhaps in no other spot in our nation is there a better balance among industrial, commercial and agricultural activities than in



our own Miami Valley . . . There's nothing to hold us back but ourselves."

**TAIT** believed that only the surface has been scratched in every field of human endeavor, whether be science, engineering, agriculture or human relations.

"What has been done makes me positive that many other great things will be done," he said repeatedly.

In 1955, the man who had become "the dean of American public utilities" established the Frank I. Tait foundation for charitable, scientific, educational and religious purposes. The original gift was the assets of the pump company worth an estimated \$1.7 million at the time.

Before his death on Feb. 25, 1962, he had given \$87,500 to Cricket Holler camp of the Boy Scouts, a three-story building at 35 East Second Street to Junior Achievement and a \$50,000 auditorium to the Dayton Museum.

His will included substantial bequests to the University of Dayton, Miami Valley, St. Elizabeth and Good Samaritan hospitals, and the Westminster Presbyterian church of which he was a member.

When Tait presented the building for use of Junior Achievement in 1960, he told the young people he hoped their new home would become a site for the fulfillment of dreams.

**"WITHOUT** dreams, we are lost," he emphasized. "Without dreams, we have no future."

Recipient of honorary degrees from Lehigh university and the University of Dayton, Tait was honored by his native state in October, 1954.

He was named a Pennsylvania Ambassador. Presentation of the certificate at a ceremony in the Catasaquua Presbyterian church, whose organ he had pumped by hand during his boyhood, brought him great personal satisfaction.

He had not forgotten the scenes of his childhood. The church spire, aglow every night by reason of his bequest for that purpose, can be seen many miles in every direction.

To Tait that spire was a beacon of blessing, and he expressed the hope that its shining in the night would be a lure to high achievement, especially among the young people of the Lehigh Valley.

He was not fooled by technological advances. "The real key to the future lies in improved human relations—in greater understanding and closer cooperation," he observed.

Tait was a shy man. For years he went about his business, dodging reporters and publicists. Only in the evening of his life were his associates able to pry out of him his deepest feelings.

The gate was opened by impressing upon him that his success might be useful to youth in their struggles for success.

## Chapter 20 Rivers of Paper



In our era, business rides on a river of paper.

Without letterheads, ledgers, invoices, checks, business forms, punched cards and punched tapes, modern commerce couldn't operate.

Similarly, manufacturers of consumer goods are dependent upon paperboard cartons and boxes in the distribution of their products.

For more than a century Dayton and several other Miami Valley cities have manufactured paper and paper products.

**THE MEAD** Corporation, one of the nation's top producers of fine papers, paperboard and containers, grew from a little paper-making firm established here in 1846 by Col. Daniel E. Mead.

However, it was Col. Mead's grandson, George Houk Mead, who guided the company to national and international renown. Today, from their offices in the Talbott Tower, Mead executives direct the operations of 42 plants in 17 states.

According to H. E. Whitaker, Mead chairman, the corporation markets a thousand products. The list grows constantly as Mead research and development finds new uses for paper and paperboard.

At the 1963 Dayton dinner of the Newcomen Society in North America, Whitaker said, "It would not be an exaggeration to say that the Mead Corporation is interested in any product that can be made of fibers, cellulose, or otherwise, and that can be used in printing, writing or packaging."

Mead's corporate structure now includes the first paper mill in

America, a firm established by William Rittenhouse in 1690 at Philadelphia. Also the Wheelwright mill, founded in 1796 in Leominster, Mass., the Hurlbut Paper Co., formed in 1806 at South Lee, Mass., and the first paper mill in Chillicothe, O., launched by the Ingham brothers in 1812.

**THROUGH ITS** operations in the Netherlands, Belgium and West Germany, Mead has a business interest in every Common Market country except Luxembourg. In Japan it has a working relationship with the Nippon Pulp Industry Co., which uses the Mead machine-coating process.

Mead sales in 1962 rose to a record level of more than \$433 million.

Another Dayton-based firm Weston Paper and Manufacturing Co., produces corrugated paperboard and liner materials. Founded in 1893, Weston operates five plants in four cities—St. Marys, O., Ft. Wayne and Terre Haute (2) Ind., and Chicago, Ill. Local offices are in the Harries building.

The Aetna Paper Co., 115 Columbia St., is an outgrowth of the old White Paper Co., which Col. Maxwell H. Howard acquired in 1897. A producer of bond and offset papers of superior quality, it is a division of Howard Paper Mills, Inc.

The other divisions are the Dayton Envelope Co., the Howard Paper Co. in Urbana and the Maxwell Paper Co. in Franklin. Howard Paper Mills, Inc. became a division of the St. Regis Paper Co. of New York in 1961.

**AETNA SUPPLIES** 30 per cent of the paper used by the International Envelope Co., local producer of envelopes for the government.

The Specialty Papers Co., 802 Miami Chapel Rd., is a converter of flexible packaging materials. The firm, incorporated in 1919, prints and coats wrappings for manufacturers of bread, frozen foods, soaps, crackers, tobacco, yeast, candy, dairy products and meats.

Three Dayton firms manufacture folding boxes and cartons. They are: The Gebhart Folding Box division of the Standard Packaging Corp., the Neff Folding Box Co. and Moore Paper Boxes, Inc. Gebhart, the oldest, was formed in 1917.

Dayton is also one of the nation's major producers of business forms. The leaders are Standard Register Co., Allied Egry Co. and Reynolds & Reynolds Co. Hundreds of corporations from coast to coast rely upon the output of these local plants and their branches and subsidiaries in other cities.

Dayton's printing plants consume enormous quantities of fine papers. The giant among them, the McCall Corporation, uses 500 million pounds a year in the printing of 55 nationally-circulated magazines.

**IN 1962, McCALL** printed and bound more than a billion magazines, among them Newsweek, Reader's Digest and U. S. News & World Report.

McCall's garment patterns by the millions are sold in 10,000 stores throughout the world.

Recently the corporation began the manufacture of paperback books.

The Otterbein Press, moved from Circleville to Dayton in 1853, is the official printing house for the Evangelical United Brethren church.

In addition to Christian literature for world-wide distribution, the firm prints and binds books, booklets, catalogs and special printed material for other organizations.

Almost every city, town and village in the United States is linked to Dayton through purchases of church and public school music printed by the Lorenz Publishing Co. Founded in 1890, Lorenz issues six monthly magazines—four anthem and two organ. The Lorenz press and the Otterbein presses share the production.

**THE NATIONAL** Cash Register Co. operates a print shop. From its presses roll the NCR Factory News, newspapers for both the domestic and foreign sales forces, brochures, pamphlets, advertising materials and the company's annual report. In addition, the company prints some business forms for use on NCR machines.

Dayton is also the home of a hundred print shops equipped to handle all kinds of job printing.

Employment in these paper-making and paper-consuming firms runs to thousands. They are among the major factors underlying the city's relatively stable economy.



## Chapter 21 Mead Pioneered Empire



George Houk Mead, modern industrial pioneer, died Jan. 1, 1963.

A native Daytonian, he belonged to that little group of business empire builders — Patterson, Deeds, Kettering, Tait, Cox — who will live forever in the annals of this city.

More than any of the others, except James M. Cox, Mead was interested in the operations of the federal government. His interest stemmed from a deep-seated conviction that government and business are interdependent.

Business dislocations and the attending hardships during the depression of the 1930's stirred him deeply. Mead wanted to know why such disasters occurred and what government and business could do to prevent them.

It was his intelligent approach to the national problems that landed him in the thick of the Roosevelt and Truman fights to restore economic stability.

**OVER A 20-year period,** Mead invested much of his time and most of his talents in the service of our country.

His work as a member of the Business Advisory council and the Industrial Advisory council of the National Recovery administration marked the beginning of that service.

The nation's plunge into World War II, following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, added to his burdens. He became a member of the War Labor board, the War Mobiliza-

tion and Reconversion Advisory board and the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Later he held membership on the Price Decontrol board and the Economic Cooperation administration.

In 1947, President Truman appointed Mead a member of the Hoover commission, an organization formed to streamline the executive branch of the federal government.

**MEAD'S** experiences in Washington revealed the need, at the grass roots level, of a new understanding of the nation's international responsibilities. Accordingly, he helped to form the Dayton Council on World Affairs.

He disclosed his views in his 1954 Miami university commencement address: "There can be no such word in your dictionary as 'isolationism,' nor can there be partisan politics in the solution of our great international problems."

At the same time, Mead warned, "The great institutions we have built and all our technical, industrial, cultural, educational and spiritual growth of the past 175 years stand in immediate danger."

He counseled the graduates to have tolerance and confidence in their fellow men and women.

Mead was preaching what he himself had practiced, namely, mutual trust. He would not permit partisan politics or any other considerations to blind him to the worth and rights of others.

**BORN NOV. 5, 1877,** Mead was graduated from Hobart College

Geneva, N.Y.) in 1897 and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1900.

The Mead Paper Co., founded by Col. Daniel E. Mead, grandfather of George Mead, was in a state of near collapse in 1905. At the request of the Mead estate and bankers interested in the family properties in Dayton and Chillum, the young George returned from Philadelphia where he had been employed by the General Artificial Silk Co.

What followed was revealed in the 1960 annual report of the Mead Corporation:

"Toward the end of 1905, a young man assumed the responsibility of managing two shaky paper mills. The balance sheet of his company showed total assets of \$439,909 — with \$291 in cash. The business we took over was almost worthless,' he confided to fellow workers years later. 'The boilers were leaking . . . There was not a piece of machinery that was, perhaps, fit to be operated . . .'

**"HE COMBINED** the mills into one, and nursed that one to health by introducing technical controls, developing new grades, strengthening his staff. Then he began to branch out.

"Today the company's mills and plants number 39 (42 in 1963), and the products, once confined solely to magazine paper, serve thousands of uses for paper and packaging."

Remembering the day he first became responsible for the company's destiny, Mead once said, "I felt confident . . . the men who were working its plants were worth any possible effort I might put into the business. If I could

provide leadership for this fine group of individuals, the business could not help but succeed."

At the recent Newcomen society dinner honoring George Houk Mead and the Mead Corporation he built, the current Mead chairman, H. E. Whitaker, observed:

"The head of the table was wherever Mr. Mead sat. He knew literally everything: every pipe, every machine, every person in the organization, together with an overwhelming array of financial, technical and merchandising data.

**"THINGS SEEMED** to go the way he wanted, but he was no autocrat. Fellow officers and employees were practically part of his clan, but he was no feudal chief. He devised the shape of the company, but he was certainly not an organization man. In time I came to understand that his basic concern was the individual human person."

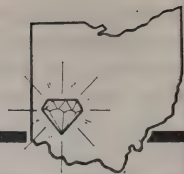
A devotee of sports, Mead liked fishing and hunting, golf and polo. He retired from polo following his 50th birthday. He made a hole-in-one on a Dayton golf course at the age of 71.

At the age of 65, the Dayton paper-maker suffered his greatest loss. His eldest son, Marine Lt. George H. Mead Jr., was killed while leading his platoon in battle on Guadalcanal in August, 1942.

With Mrs. Mead (Elsie Louise Talbott) and the other sons and daughters, George Houk Mead carried his grief without flinching. Only those who were close to him knew how deeply he had been hurt.

His passing from the Dayton scene left an empty place against the sky.

## Chapter 22 Business, Labor Peace



The history of Dayton's labor organizations parallels, in the main, the development of labor's struggles nationally. It is pertinent, therefore, to look at labor's national triumphs before we examine the history of the movement here.

While isolated groups of craftsmen banded together to obtain wage increases and to improve their working conditions during the American Revolution, the movement did not gain any national stature until the middle of the 19th century.

The International Typographical Union was formed in 1852, the National Union of Iron Molders (now International Molders and Allied Workers Union) in 1859.

Following the Civil War, new labor organizations challenged management in the rapidly-expanding industries. For example, the Knights of Labor, founded in Philadelphia in 1869, demanded an eight-hour day. Their organization marked the first major attempt to form a union for all American workmen, skilled and unskilled alike.

**THE KNIGHTS** of Labor organization eventually disintegrated because it suffered infiltration by newly-arrived European radicals who had not learned the fundamental of American citizenship, all-round fair play.

The Knights also were handicapped by the secrecy of their operations and by the growing interest of skilled workers in craft unions.

It was not until 1881, when the

American Federation of Labor was formed by representatives of craft unions, that unionism began to work effectively on the national level.

Samuel Gompers, who spearheaded the new national organization, insisted that unions had the right to bargain collectively with employers.

Incidentally, the National Recovery Act passed by the Congress during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration included a section (7-A) guaranteeing the right of collective bargaining.

**IN 1935**, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and representatives of seven other AFL unions launched a drive to unionize all labor.

They planned locals that would include all workers in a plant. At a Pittsburgh meeting in 1938, they formed the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) and began a spirited struggle with the AFL for leadership of labor.

Top leaders of both AFL and CIO organizations recognized the need for unity in the labor movement. Indeed, the late William Green, AFL president for many years, said repeatedly, "Labor ought to have one roof."

Working to that end, the leaders merged the two giant unions at the national level in 1955. Mergers of their locals is still in process.

The first move to organize workers in Dayton is dated Mar. 1, 1813. On that Saturday afternoon a group of mechanics met in McCullum's tavern to form a Mechanics' Society. What happened



o that attempt the available records do not disclose.

**THE ONLY** unions here prior o the panic of 1873 were the Typographical and the Molders. During the ensuing 25 years, 28 unions were organized. Moreover, the Ohio State Trades Assembly, forerunner of the Ohio Federation of Labor, was formed in Dayton in 1884. Its membership in 1939 included 41 central bodies and about 1,000 locals, with headquarters in Columbus.

Increased organizing activity during and after World War II brought the number of craft union locals in the Dayton area to 75.

Concurrently, employes in most of the large industries were represented by locals of the new CIO. These included the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the United Auto Workers and the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers.

To these must be added a number of independent unions, the largest of which represents workers at the National Cash Register Co.

Currently, most of Dayton's locals hold membership in one of two councils — Dayton Building Trades and the Dayton-Miami Valley Council, AFL-CIO.

**THE FIRST-NAMED**, successor of the Central Labor Union founded by John E. Breidenbach early this century, has about 25,000 members affiliated with 19 locals. The other, organized in 1959 to conform to the national AFL-CIO pattern, has about 50,000 members affiliated with 60 locals.

When 19 of the locals in the construction industry refused to join the AFL-CIO Council, the Central Labor Union was supplanted by the

Dayton Building Trades Council under Breidenbach's leadership. These locals, however, did not lose affiliation with their national bodies.

Prior to the formation of the CIO, Breidenbach was "Mr. Labor" in the Dayton area. For 36 years he headed the old Central Labor Union which included every Dayton local affiliated with a national organization.

Until Electricians Local No. 82 constructed the \$250,000 debt-free building at 1407 East Third Street in 1961, construction workers' headquarters was at the southeast corner of Fifth and Ludlow Streets.

Breidenbach, a native Daytonian, entered the labor movement in its "rough and tumble" days.

"I never picked a fight in my life," he said, in describing the turbulence. "Nor did I run away from one when attacked." A trained boxer, he was able to take care of himself.

**FOR EIGHT** years, beginning in 1931, Breidenbach was a member of the Dayton City Commission. Organizer of Electricians Local No. 82, he has been president of the State Electrical Workers 25 years. During a similar period he has headed the Ohio State Building and Construction Trades.

Breidenbach, who spends "50 per cent of his time promoting harmony," is proud of his stewardship.

"There has been only one strike by members of my local in the last 33 years," he affirmed.

Dayton's favorable industrial climate he attributes, in part, to "the good businessmen here." A factor of that climate is the local wage scale which "compares favorably with those of other Ohio cities."

## Chapter 23 CIO Boots Radicals



The CIO, which grew rapidly during and immediately after World War II, soon faced the same problem that had bedeviled the Knights of Labor, namely, political radicalism.

That 20th century menace was the more portentous because the radicals were members of the international Communist conspiracy to destroy the United States government and the American economic system.

CIO locals in Dayton took seriously their union's dedication to responsible citizenship. Once they discovered that Reds within and without the union were interfering with their free, democratic procedures and decisions, the local leaders met the menace head-on.

Their successful fight would have been impossible, of course, had they not been supported by the membership.

**THE ISSUE** came to a head in a strike called by the United Electrical Workers (UE) at the Univis Lens Co., in Dayton on May 5, 1948. There was violence, instigated not by local union leaders but by the Ohio Communist party.

The party virtually took over the strike management, apparently to harass local police and to cast doubt on the American economic system. When the violence threatened to get beyond police control, the Ohio National Guard moved into the city to restore order on the picket lines. That 97-day strike doomed the UE not only in Dayton but also in the CIO.

Upshot of the fight was expulsion of UE from the CIO and the

formation of the International Union of Electrical Worker (IUE), headed by James B. Carey whom UE Reds had sidetracked previously in their rush to dominate the union.

The CIO in general and the Electrical Workers in particular are indebted to Dayton's CIO leaders for an operation unparalleled in modern labor organizations. The public benefits accruing from this routing of the Reds have not been adequately appraised.

UE lost its last footholds here in 1956 when the GHR Foundry workers joined the United Steel Workers and Master Electric employees shifted to the International Association of Machinists.

**DAYTON CIO** leaders who engineered the break with the Communists included E. J. Kraft, L. W. Wornstaff, Robert Elsner, Wesley Steinhilber, Conrad Grimes and William E. Snoots. All of these except Snoots, who left the CIO to become Brookville's chief of police, continue in executive positions.

Kraft is chairman of IUE's national General Motors conference committee and a member of the executive committee of the union's District 7 which embraces nine states.

Wornstaff heads Amalgamated Local 768. Elsner is educational chairman and Steinhilber is secretary-treasurer of IUE District 7. Grimes is executive secretary of the Dayton-Miami Valley Council AFL-CIO.

The 25 members of the GM conference committee and a like num-

er of GM officials work on problems of mutual interest periodically in Detroit.

Similarly, representatives from each local in the Dayton-Miami Valley council meet monthly in the council's headquarters on Embury Park Rd. The building was constructed in 1957 by Local 175, Utility Workers Union of America.

**SPEAKING** of labor-management relations in Dayton, Kraft and Grimes said, "Probably no city in the country enjoys a better relationship."

This was not always the case. At the end of the last century, a strike called by workers at the old Dayton Manufacturing Co. dragged on for 217 days. A temporary injunction forbidding strikers to picket the plant was made permanent on June 12, 1901, but by that time the strike was dead.

A railroad survey made here in 1918 asserted: "Dayton is remarkably free from organized labor influence. The only union strong enough to compel closed shops in all plants is that of the brewery workers, and this union has caused no trouble. Molders and printers are well organized, but most of the companies employing them maintain open shops. The machinists attempted a strike about two years ago, but the strike failed and no union is recognized by employers."

Fifty years ago, many industrialists looked upon unions as troublemakers. While that attitude persists in some areas, a new appreciation of these organizations has grown with the development of huge corporate enterprises. Labor's right to organize and to bargain collectively is no longer in jeopardy.

Many unions now face new prob-

lems such as automation and the migration of industries. Automation, the recently-coined name for automatically-controlled machine production, reduces the number of workers needed in a mass-production plant.

**LOCAL** union leaders concede that automation is necessary if industry is to meet successfully foreign competition.

The wage-rate differential can be overcome, they believe, by lower production costs through automation. However, a high wage scale is not much help to a man out of work. It's that problem of technological unemployment that troubles responsible leaders of both labor and management.

The other problem, migration of industries, also is a matter of losing employment. Hundreds of employes, regardless of tenure, may find themselves among the idle by reason of their firm's moving its operations to another community. Dayton's recent loss of the Master Electric Co. is a case in point.

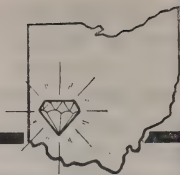
To prosper, an industry must remain competitive. Failure of management to keep abreast of technological developments or willful curtailment of output by workers ruins an industry. The resulting loss of employment hurts both employes and the community.

Formerly, union membership meant primarily the aid of one's fellow-craftsmen in obtaining wage increases or a change in working conditions.

Today that membership involves community responsibilities; in short, the general welfare. Growing participation of Dayton's unions in community affairs indicates an awareness of their obligations.



## Chapter 24 Banks Fuel Business



Rapid and efficient commercial transactions are based on a medium of exchange in the form of money. An economy that lacks money must, of necessity, resort to barter, a slow clumsy way of doing business.

Before Dayton was 20 years old, the demand for money prompted a group of business men to organize a bank. It was chartered by the state Feb. 11, 1814, and opened for business six months thereafter. At the time the town's population had reached 450, too many to prosper on barter.

To that first bank, known for 17 years as the Dayton Manufacturing Co., the Winters National Bank & Trust Co. traces its origin. It became the Dayton Bank in 1831, the New Exchange Bank in 1852 and V. Winters & Son in 1857. Its first loan was \$11,000 to the federal government to aid in financing the War of 1812.

Congress passed the National Bank Act in 1863, but Winters did not apply for a national charter until 1881. From that time, Dayton's oldest bank operated as Winters National Bank until it became Winters National Bank & Trust Co. in 1924.

**PRIOR TO** the National Bank Act, there was much "wildcat currency" in circulation; that is, paper money that was worthless because it was not based on silver or gold.

When President Andrew Jackson issued his Specie Circular in 1836, ordering agents of the government to receive only gold or silver in

payment of public debts, most banks were caught in a trap.

They were unable to redeem in specie (hard money) the bank notes they had issued. Winters Bank was the only bank in this area able to redeem its notes.

While Winters is Dayton's oldest bank, the Third National Bank & Trust Co. is Dayton's and Ohio's oldest national bank. Chartered June 22, 1863 as the Second National Bank, it became the Third National Bank & Trust Co. in 1925.

The Merchants National Bank & Trust Co., chartered Jan. 20, 1871, was recently merged with the Peoples Bank & Trust Co. into the National Bank of Dayton. This move strengthened local banking resources and services and reduced the city's commercial banks to three.

**EACH OF** these institutions has established city and suburban branches to accommodate customers in outlying areas. Moreover they have expanded their services including credit and personal loan departments.

There was a time when Dayton had more banks than it needed. The Dayton Directory for 1909-10 lists 12 banks with capital ranging from \$25,000 to \$600,000. The shakeout following the 1929 depression left the city with fewer and stronger banking institutions.

Daytonians with surplus money in the 19th century invested some of it in local fire insurance companies. Beginning in 1835 with the organization of the Firemen's Insurance Co., 12 companies in all were formed.

Between 1860 and 1870, more re insurance companies were organized here than in any other American city. Dayton was hailed as the "Hartford of the West," challenging Connecticut's capital in the insurance field.

The list of shareholders reads like a "Who's Who" of early Dayton business and industry. Among the directors of these companies appeared these names: Barney, Craighead, Crawford, Dickey, Funkel, Harshman, Herrman, Kiefer, Mead, Rike, Schenck, Thresher, Vallandigham and Winters.

**THREE** factors eventually doomed these institutions. Eastern companies with more resources offered more advantages to policyholders. There was a shortage of business leaders primarily interested in insurance. The third factor was a ruling by the Ohio Department of Insurance that insurance companies must have on hand the full capitalization in cash or securities.

Only one of the 12, originally named Teutonia by its German-American founders, remains in business. Teutonia was renamed the Reliable Fire Insurance Co. in 1918 when anti-German war

hysteria swept the country. Recently it was sold to a Florida-based firm.

Another form of financial institution has played a significant role in Dayton's development. After the Civil War, the number of Savings and Loan associations multiplied rapidly. There were 12 in 1873 and 17 in 1899. Presently, there are 10, largest of which is Gem City Savings Association. In resources, it ranks second in Ohio, only a step behind a Cleveland association.

The others are: Central Building, Citizens Federal, First Federal, Home, Homestead, Lincoln Federal, Montgomery County Building, State Fidelity Federal and Washington Federal.

As of Dec. 31, 1961, these associations had assets exceeding \$378 million, mortgage loans and savings accounts in excess of \$645 million. Among their assets, they hold more than \$47 million worth of government bonds.

Four of these have established branches in the greater Dayton area.

In recent years more than 30 chattel and personal loan companies have opened offices in Dayton. Most of these are branches of companies with headquarters in larger cities.

## Chapter 25 A Merchant Prince



A city's prestige is advanced or retarded by the kinds of retail stores its merchants operate. An up-to-date store, staffed by competent and courteous men and women, daily evokes favorable reactions. Visitors in particular remember a city in terms of their experiences in its stores.

In this respect, Dayton has been fortunate—its leading stores have kept abreast of the times. One of them, the Rike-Kumler Company, typifies the city's mercantile status by reason of its long history of successful merchandising.

Rike's, as the department store is familiarly known, was founded in 1853 to sell drygoods at 17 East Third Street. It was a partnership—Prugh, Joice and Rike.

Leader of the firm was David L. Rike, a Greene county farm boy who came to Dayton in 1850. His son, Fred H. Rike, joined the company in 1888 and I. G. Kumler in 1889. Meantime, Prugh had withdrawn in favor of a business in Cincinnati and Joice had retired.

**TWO YEARS** before his death in 1895, David Rike moved the store to a new building at the southwest corner of Main and Fourth Streets. The new home, copied from a World's Fair building, had arched windows and doors, a cupola and iron grilles, white woodwork and a winding stairs. At a distance, it resembled a temple.

In less than 20 years growth warranted another move. Fred Rike, who had succeeded his father, built a store at the northwest corner of Main and Second

Streets. At the time, 1912, his decision was accounted foolish by many local businessmen.

Ensuing years, however, proved that Rike's estimate of business trends was sound. Business was moving north. The new store rapidly outran his optimistic expectations.

Like other downtown stores, Rike's was hurt by the 1913 flood, which ruined much of the equipment and merchandise. Happily, the store's high credit rating among its suppliers carried it through the crisis. Credit was no problem.

David L. Rike, grandson of the founder, was named assistant general merchandise manager in 1929. Later that year, following the death of Kumler, young Rike was promoted to vice president and named a director. When his father, Fred H. Rike, died in 1947, David became president and general manager.

**BEFORE** this shift in leadership, the company dedicated an eight-story addition on West Second Street in May, 1938. An estimated 100,000 persons attended the festivities.

Other expansions initiated by the young president included a nine-story adjoining structure on Main Street in 1954, a six-level parking garage on the old Steele High School site in 1959 and a huge parking lot at West Second and Wilkinson Streets.

With a view to more expansion, Rike's recently bought the adjacent Miami hotel and the Central United Church of Christ



property opposite the hotel on Ludlow Street.

A service building on West Miami Blvd., opened in 1960, was enlarged in 1962. A branch store dedicated in 1961 at Dorothy Lane and Woodman Drive was an immediate success.

Public response to this new outlet caused a delay in razing the Miami hotel, previously slated as the site of another seven-story addition to the downtown store. A portion of the hotel has been rehabilitated to provide more store space. A second branch north of the city is in prospect.

ON JULY 24, 1959, David L. Rike announced the affiliation of Rike's with Federated Department Stores, Inc. Shareholders received one and one-tenth shares of Federated stock for each share of Rike's. The value of the stock transaction was estimated at about \$37 million.

Thomas Elder, founder of the Elder & Johnston Company, was a Dayton merchant who had great confidence in his city. His expression of that confidence was featured in the firm's diamond jubilee in 1958.

Before his death in 1936, Elder wrote, "The growth of Dayton has practically never been of the mushroom, sudden growth type, and we invariably have gone forward. A few times, possibly, we have marked time, but we have never gone backwards. Always after any slowing down of the city's interests, the industries and retail establishments have gone forward with a clearer and better step than ever before."

The little firm destined to become one of Dayton's major department stores began business in 1883 at 114 East Third Street as

the Boston Drygoods Store. Associated with Elder were William Hunter and J. Russell Johnston.

Only one move—to 24 East Third Street—preceded locating the firm in the Reibold building at Main and Fourth Streets in 1894. Among Elder's "firsts" were a store elevator, an escalator and drinking fountains.

LIKE Fred Rike, Elder overcame his flood losses because of his credit rating. Friends in Boston loaned him \$100,000.

Robert J. Elder succeeded his father. When he was named board chairman in 1953, Thomas E. Marshall, a grandson of Thomas Elder, rose to the presidency, the position he held until his retirement, April 30, 1963.

Another grandson, Robert D. Marshall, was elected vice president and general merchandise manager in 1955, the year Robert Elder retired. Robert Elder died in 1956 and Robert Marshall left the firm in 1962.

In 1961 Arthur Beerman won control of Elder's through stock purchases. A real estate developer and founder of eight stores in the greater Dayton area, he was named chairman of Elder's board.

In January, 1962, he merged the Beerman stores into the Elder & Johnston Company. The following May Beerman announced a change in the corporate name—to Elder-Beerman Stores Corporation.

The new retail combination employs 1,750 persons and has a net worth of \$5 million. Elder officials, after the merger, announced that the firm would establish its first branch in the northwest shopping center at Siebenthaler Avenue and Philadelphia Drive.



One of the few old Dayton stores still in business at the original site dates back to 1879. Founded by James DeWeese and C. D. Bidelman, "general drygoods merchants," the firm was bought by J. Russell Johnston and his son-in-law, Harold Shelton, in 1912. They operated the company as the Home Store.

In 1923 this store became a unit of Adler and Childs, a firm established here in 1895 by Albert Childs and his brother-in-law, M. L. Adler. Featuring "low price for cash," Adler and Childs grew rapidly.

Adler probably knew more Daytonians than any other local businessman. For almost 50 years he personally welcomed customers at the front door of the store in the U. B. (now the Knott) building at Main and Fourth Streets.

The shifting tides of retailing brought about the sale of both Adler and Childs and the Home Store to T. J. Dolan of Toledo and a group of his associates in 1946.

**DISSOLUTION** of Adler and Childs in 1950 and the sale of the Home Store to Arthur Beerman in 1956 marked the end of an era, during which locally developed stores dominated retail trade.

Sears Roebuck & Company of Chicago established a store at Main and Sixth Streets in 1932. Managed by J. J. Leff until his retirement in 1962, the Sears branch rapidly outgrew its merchandising space.

A new building with parking areas was constructed in 1947 at East First Street and Patterson

Boulevard. Sears began business here with 30 employees, working in 14 departments. Today there are 600 employees in 50 departments or divisions.

As the Dayton market has grown, other chain-store companies have opened branches particularly in the suburban shopping centers. More recently, the discount houses have established stores here. Two locally formed chains — Gallaher's Drugs and Liberal Markets — continue to grow.

Rising labor costs and new concepts of merchandising have started new trends—self-service for example. Self-service would be impractical, of course, without cash registers and merchandise marking machines, both patented and developed by Daytonians.

**THE RISE** of Dayton's strong department stores was paralleled by development of attractive and well managed clothing stores. Five of these—the Metropolitan, Thal's Donenfeld's, Dunhill's and Leaks Furriers—are indigenous. They were founded and developed by Daytonians.

The Metropolitan, founded by Jacob H. Margolis in 1913, quickly established its reputation by following a clearly defined policy. "If our clothes don't make good we will."

After the death of the founder in 1940, David Margolis, a brother of Jacob, operated the store until 1951 when he withdrew to pursue business interests in the West. Jacob's sons, Robert and Jack Margolis, assumed leadership at

president and vice president, respectively.

Pivotal years in Metropolitan's growth were: 1927—the store became a complete men's and boys' furnishings home; 1942—women's wear added; 1951—first locally-owned branch store opened; 1959—the store moved from Ludlow and Fourth Streets to 126 N. Main Street.

Now the Metropolitan operates two branches—one in the Town and Country shopping center, the other in Miracle Lane.

**THE NEW** downtown store is recognized as one of the nation's most beautiful retail centers. According to Robert Margolis, the company sells a greater volume of men's wear than any store in Columbus or Cincinnati, probably greater than any other store in the state.

Thal's, featuring women's wear at 17 S. Main St., began business in 1915 as the "Fashion" at 123 S. Main. The founder and board chairman, Joseph Thal, also extended his merchandising activities to Louisville, Kentucky, and Atlanta, Georgia.

Three sons are associated with the business. Norman Thal is president of the corporation and of the Dayton store. Aaron Thal is vice president and head of the J. P. Allen store in Atlanta. Gene Thal is secretary of the corporation. The Louisville store, H. P. Sellman Company, was sold in 1961.

In the early evening of Apr. 24, 1956, the two upper floors of the Dayton store were gutted by fire. Within four months the company resumed operations in a more beautiful and more efficient establishment.

The senior Thal is one of the founders of the Dayton Retail Merchants Association and the

Dayton Better Business Bureau.

**DONENFELD'S, Inc.**, another women's apparel shop, perpetuates the dream of Jack A. Donenfeld, who founded the company in 1924 at 35 N. Main Street.

A native of Vienna, Austria, he came to New York in 1903 and to Dayton in 1910. At the time of his plunge into business for himself, he was manager of Rike's ready-to-wear departments.

Donenfeld's death in 1936 signaled the return of Mrs. Sadie M. Donenfeld, his widow, to the business. She became one of the first, if not the first, woman to head a Dayton enterprise of that magnitude. Mrs. Donenfeld kept a close tab on the business until her death in 1962.

Two sons, Ralph J. and Stanley R. Donenfeld, entered the firm in 1945 and 1946, respectively. Ralph is vice president and Stanley, treasurer. Expansion-minded, the sons foresee an enlarged downtown store and one or more branches in suburban areas.

H. R. (Hank) Nides has built Dunhill's, Inc., into a \$1.5 million business. His first mens' clothing store, opened 25 years ago in the Keith building, has been expanded and remodeled three times.

An Easttown branch was opened in 1954, a Westtown branch in 1955 and a Northtown branch in 1962. A fifth store was opened recently in Washington, C. H. If Nides' dreams materialize, there will be more Dunhill stores in the not distant future.

James Leakas, a native of Greece, left Rike's in 1917 to form Leakas Furriers. His brother John, who came to this country in 1911 and also worked at Rike's, joined the firm in 1918.

Prior to locating the store at 14 South Ludlow Street, Leakas Furriers operated successively at



22 W. Fourth St., in the American building and the Commercial building.

The business was expanded to

include a full line of women's wear early in the 1930's. Since James' death in 1952, John Leakas has owned the store.



"Dayton is a city thoroughly alive, wide-awake . . . Dayton stands a solid phalanx against the powers of laziness, ignorance, weakness and the gravitation of the downward pull . . . There is an upward lift, thanks to calamity and disaster which were capitalized and now represent tangible assets in the way of reciprocity, mutuality, loyalty . . . Dayton is nearer democracy than any other city of its size in the world."

That is not a Chamber of Commerce pronouncement but the judgment of Elbert Hubbard, magazine publisher and writer, who visited Dayton in 1914, a year after the flood devastation.

Hubbard, long since dead, might offer a different view if he could visit the city now. Nevertheless, what he said in 1914 describes the kind of city in which Daytonians, at their best, would like to live.

With varying success, Dayton's business and civic leaders have kept that kind of goal in view as they organized to promote the general welfare. The idea that community well-being is every citizen's business is basic in the work of such organizations as the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

**AMONG** the first of Dayton's civic organizations was the Dayton Exchange formed in 1873. Later developments spawned the Board of Trade, the Boosters Club and the Commercial Club. These were merged into the Dayton Chamber of Commerce in 1908.

In that era of good feeling fol-

lowing the 1913 flood, the Chamber became the Greater Dayton Association. It set a membership goal of 10,000 at \$5 per person.

However, by 1918 the organization was heralded again as the Chamber of Commerce. The broadened scope of its activities during and after World War II was recognized by adding "Area" to its corporate name.

Like other community organizations, the Chamber is no better than its operational leadership. An alert and aggressive board of directors can formulate forward-looking policies but these fail of their goal without the guidance of a competent and vigorous executive officer.

The Dayton Chamber has been rather fortunate in its staff leadership since 1926 when Wayne G. Lee was named executive secretary. He remained at the helm for 13 years. His successor, Paul Williams, guided the organization through the slippery World War II years.

**WILLIAMS**, who came here from Mansfield, won national recognition by reason of his outlook. Said he, "The modern Chamber of Commerce relates itself to all the constructive community agencies. It works for the whole community, big and little people alike."

His view of the community: "A balanced community will take care of the needs of all its people. Its economic, educational, recreational and religious activities will be directed to the general welfare . . . Democracy is a local product—it begins on Main Street."

There was in Williams' mind a direct relation between "general welfare" and a prosperous industry. He put it this way: "Payrolls constitute the life blood of the city."

Following Williams' death in 1948, Harry Hall of Daytona Beach, Fla., was tabbed for the job and given the title of executive vice president.

From February, 1949, until October, 1957, when he resigned to assume a similar post in Minneapolis, Hall was, like Williams before him, Dayton's "Mr. Chamber of Commerce." Minneapolis leaders said they found the Dayton Chamber had "the finest record in the United States."

**IN 1956** Hall was elected president of American Chamber of Commerce Executives at their convention in Boston. That year the Dayton Chamber won three of the U.S. Chamber's highest awards: A merit citation for over-all program, first place for an economic understanding program for cities over 200,000 and first for the best fire-prevention program.

Said the Dayton Daily News, "Hall understood that the welfare of all is the proper concern of business leadership . . . The list of Hall's activities included such diverse matters as neighborhood clean-ups, race relations, school teacher recognition, citizen hospitality to servicemen. It involved the united efforts of business executives and labor unions, educators and ministers, industrialists and small merchants. In short, Hall broadened the Chamber's vision and program." Incidentally, Hall was named executive vice president of the Michigan State Chamber of Commerce in 1960.

Elwood E. Zimmer, a native

Daytonian and veteran Dayton Chamber executive, succeeded Hall but resigned in 1962. He has been appointed director of development for the University of Dayton, his alma mater.

Chamber directors, after an extensive search, elected Ellsworth Green Jr. of Kansas City, Kansas, to head their staff which operates from a suite in the Biltmore hotel. Officially, Green began his leadership of the 4,000-member organization Aug. 1, 1962.

After a four-month tenure, he resigned to assume an executive position with a Kansas City corporation.

Chamber directors almost immediately named Marvin E. Purk to succeed Green.

**PURK, A NATIVE** of Campaign county, joined the Chamber staff in 1951 as manager of its safety council. He had been assistant vice president since 1957.

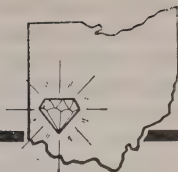
The Junior Chamber of Commerce, chartered in 1934, has achieved an admirable record. Dedicated to public service and personality development, local members have won scores of honors in state and national competition.

The late Philip C. Ebeling, who was national Jaycee president in 1938, summed up the Jaycee philosophy: "Fairness implies thinking of the other fellow . . . Fairness prompts us to think of America not as a grab bag, but rather as a treasure chest into which we place everything we hold dear, remembering that this nation was founded on compromise."

The Junior Chamber is not related organically to the Dayton Area Chamber. It operates independently on both local and national levels.



## Chapter 28 Checkerboard of Parks



The Ohio General Assembly in 1908 passed a law enabling municipalities, by popular vote, to create park commissions. The following year Daytonians voted favorably and, in 1910, the mayor appointed the city's first park commission — Jacob Linxweiler, Horace A. Irvin and J. Sprigg McMahon.

The present Division of Parks and Recreation, one of three in the Department of Welfare, was established in 1954. It operates through four bureaus: Development and maintenance, recreation, golf and forestry. In 1961, the division spent \$1,601,731, of which \$328,367 was from fees, rentals and work performed.

Fifty years ago Dayton's parks embraced only 20 acres. Today the 72 parks and recreation centers operate on 1,798 acres. The 12 largest include: Belmont, 58 acres; Community golf course, 290; DeWeese parkway, 62; Eastwood, 65; Hills and Dales, 50; Kettering field, 60; Kitty Hawk golf, 350; Madden park, 52; Madden golf, 223; Miami View golf, 53; Triangle park, 100, and Walruhe park south of the city, 50.

Of the 1,413 acres included in these 12 recreation areas, 916 are devoted to golf.

**MUCH OF** the land for Dayton parks was donated by John H. Patterson, Col. E. A. Deeds and Charles F. Kettering. The largest area, Hills and Dales, was given to the city by Patterson in 1918. The 340-acre tract provided acreage for the Community golf course and Hills and Dales park.

In addition to operating the 72 parks, playgrounds and recreation centers, the Division of Parks and Recreation maintains and supervises 23 school recreation areas embracing 135 acres. The division also operates four municipal swimming pools that drew 117,331 swimmers in 1961.

Daytonians, of course, have access to the park areas developed by the Miami Conservancy district in the vicinity of the flood-control dams.

Thousands of Daytonians use the recreational parks developed by the industries in which they are employed. The National Cash Register Co. features games and sports at its Old River park adjacent to the factory and golf on its two 18-hole courses south of the city.

The Frigidaire park of 200 acres on Shoup Mill Road is the largest of the four developed by General Motors divisions here. It includes a miniature golf course, a golf practice range, picnic facilities, shuffleboard courts, horseshoe pitching courts, softball diamonds, trap and skeet shooting ranges, basketball and volleyball courts.

The Delco Products 65-acre park is adjacent to the Kettering plant. Delco Moraine's 25-acre park is about three miles south of Dayton just off Interstate Route 75. Inland Manufacturing division has developed a 20-acre park on Needmore Road.

**THE DAYTON** Power & Light Co. park on Richland Drive southeast of the city features a nine-hole golf course, a swimming pool

and the usual ball courts. Acquired in 1937, the tract includes the 57-acre recreation area, a 12-acre gardening site and 89 acres for future development.

Among a number of organizations that provide playgrounds and camp sites for their members are the YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts of America and the Girl Scouts.

One of the city's showplaces is the Carillon park dominated by the Deeds carillon tower built in 1942. The park and carillon, established by Col. and Mrs. Deeds, attracts visitors to hear the music of the bells and to view the displays typifying past eras.

Among the displays are an old mill and covered bridge, a Conestoga wagon and a Concord coach, an early Wright airplane, the "Grasshopper" and Corliss engines, a replica of the Deeds barn in which the auto self-starter was developed, and a likeness of the Miami-Erie canal.

Recently, a proposal to move the Newcom tavern from Van Cleve park to Carillon park has met with considerable favor.

**LAND FOR** the Bomberger recreation and community center was acquired in 1906 by means of a \$35,000 bond issue. It is said to be the oldest community center in

Ohio. A new \$235,000 clubhouse, dedicated in 1955, provides a wide range of recreation, including an outdoor swimming pool.

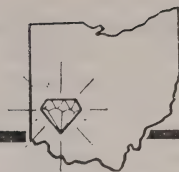
More recent developments: Lohrey recreation center in Belmont park, opened in 1957; the Stoecklein recreation center completed in 1960, and Riverbend park, an eight-acre wartime housing site reverted to park use in 1961.

The Lohrey center was named for former Mayor Louis Lohrey, the Stoecklein center for the former welfare director, Edward Stoecklein. The Riverbend park is dominated by an Arts and Crafts center.

The Patterson Memorial center on South Brown Street in a beautifully-landscaped, eight-acre setting, was given to the city in 1953 by Jefferson Patterson, American diplomat and great-grandson of Colonel Robert Patterson, who built this historic landmark. The center commemorates the far-reaching contributions of the Patterson family to the growth of Dayton and the Miami Valley.

The accepted standard for recreational areas is one acre per 100 persons in the community. Presently, Dayton's ratio is one acre per 145 persons. That's a vast improvement over the ratio of 50 years ago—one acre for 5,948.

## Chapter 29 Letting Off Steam



Since World War II, Daytonians have become increasingly sports-minded. The growing interest in sports of all kinds, especially those in which almost anybody can participate, is evident in the demands for more recreational facilities.

What aroused this interest? Sports leaders point to more leisure time, to the disclosure that many young men failed the physical tests for admission to the armed forces, to the rise in juvenile delinquency and to the tensions generated by the Cold War. Sports, they assert, relieve tensions. The daily impact of sports broadcasts by radio and television stations awaits appraisal.

The boom in bowling, a 7,000-year-old game, is one manifestation of the desire for fun and physical fitness. In Montgomery county, over the last 10 years, about \$20 million has been invested in the construction of bowling alleys. Incidentally, a 24-lane bowling center costs approximately \$1 million.

Automatic pinsetters revolutionized bowling, a game that anybody can enjoy regardless of his proficiency. Playrooms and baby sitters in many of the centers have opened the game to mothers with small children.

The number of women bowlers in the Dayton area within a five-year period doubled—from 6,500 to 13,000. At least 20,000 men bowl regularly. Ten years ago this sport attracted fewer than 300 local youths. Last year almost 5,000 boys and girls turned to bowling for exercise.

The No. 1 proponent of bowling

in our area is Carl Copp, retired General Motors executive. He has been president of the Dayton Bowling association since 1938. He was president of the American Bowling Congress in 1959-60.

Copp is the only ABC officer ever to roll a 296 in national competition. Encouraged by his enthusiasm, the Dayton Women's Bowling association and the Dayton Junior Bowling association were formed.

More Daytonians are playing golf, handball and squash than ever before. Interest in swimming, gymnastics, archery, tennis and trapshooting grows. There's no lag in hunting and fishing. More recently, boating, a do-it-yourself sport, has zoomed in popularity.

At the same time, interest in spectator sports—baseball, basketball, football and stock car racing—has mounted.

While television seems to have killed minor league baseball, public interest in baseball on the high professional level continues to develop. An estimated 110,000 Daytonians last year trekked to Cincinnati to watch the "Reds" play.

Concurrently, amateur baseball won more adherents. The Dayton Amateur Baseball Commission, Inc., in 1962 sponsored 49 leagues with 311 teams providing recreation for 5,545 boys.

Thirty-two of these leagues, named in honor of Jesse Haines, operated 198 teams. Haines, a former St. Louis Cardinal pitcher and currently Montgomery county auditor, is one of two top local baseball enthusiasts. The other is Fredrick W. Howell, Oakwood's



municipal judge. Howell field in Triangle park commemorates the judge's 50-year record in promoting amateur baseball.

Little League baseball, of recent origin here, provided uniforms for about 1,000 boys last year. Organized in 1939 at Williamsport, Pa., the Little League has drawn scores of parents into the movement as coaches and team managers.

The players, boys from eight to 15, annually look forward to possible participation in the Little League Series games at Williamsport. There is also a small Babe Ruth League for boys in the 13 to 15 age group.

The hundreds of young men who join teams organized by industrial and commercial firms confirm the view that baseball remains a great American game.

Basketball, the only major sport of wholly American origin, appears to command the most interest among spectator sports. Attendance at the games played in schools from the elementary through college is limited only by the capacity of gymnasiums and arenas. For example, the field house at the University of Dayton is jam-packed for almost every intercollegiate contest. A Dayton sports writer explains:

"Basketball is a simple game. Spectators can see everything that happens. The fan is on top of the game. Five minutes after a woman sees her first game, she's an expert."

Little by little since Nov. 6, 1869, when Princeton and Rutgers Universities played the first American intercollegiate football game, this sport has caught the Amer-

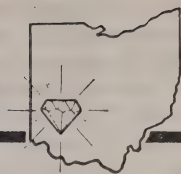
ican fancy. The rise of professional football, featuring the nation's best players, notably increased the number of fans. Like baseball and basketball, football has gained adherents from the radio and television coverage of the top contests.

Before the advent of modern football, Dayton's YMCA organized a team in 1896. Quarterback and sometimes tackle on that team was the late Attorney Roy G. Fitzgerald, a vigorous advocate of sports. It will be recalled that he swam the Bosphorus in 1929 during a conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Turkey. At the time he was our Third District congressman.

Daytonians had a hand in organizing the first professional football league, forerunner of the National Football League. The Dayton Triangles, a team formed by three local General Motors plants, held membership in the original league for 10 years. Daytonian Carl L. Storck was secretary-treasurer of the National League from 1921 to 1939 and president from 1939 to 1941.

The appeal of sports was described by John R. Tunis in his book, "The American Way in Sports." Said he: "Sport is the American adventure of the 20th century, and the extension of the American dream . . . In athletics the American is still a frontiersman, like his ancestors, pressing on . . . The world of sports, with something new almost every day of the year, is dynamic, attractive to youth, speculative, exciting . . . Any boy without money, background or pull may rise to the top in sport."

## Chapter 30 Government Machinery



There are 24 federal government agencies operating offices in the Dayton area. Including civilian workers at Wright-Patterson Air Force base, federal employees here in 1961 numbered 27,697.

These agencies include: Agriculture, Air Force, Army, Army Reserve, Civil Service, Commerce, Federal Aviation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, General Accounting, General Services, HEW (Health, Education and Welfare), Housing, Justice (U.S. District Court and Court of Appeals), Labor, Marine Corps, Marine Corps Reserve, Mediation and Conciliation, Navy, Post Office, Selective Service, Small Business Administration, Treasury and Veterans Administration.

A number of these have more than one office. For example, the Department of Agriculture. Its Stabilization and Conservation office is at 136 S. Ludlow St., its Milk Marketing administration in the Third National building, its Soil Conservation service at 1025 N. Main St.

Oldest of the agencies in Dayton is the Post Office. Since the appointment of Benjamin Van Cleve as the city's first postmaster in 1803, this federal department has operated continuously here.

**BEFORE WE** look at the work of the Dayton Post Office, a little national history will be to the point. Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) was named the first postmaster general by the Second Continental Congress in 1775. Previously, he had served as co-

deputy postmaster general for the colonies.

Following the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, Congress approved the appointment of Samuel Osgood (1748-1813) as first postmaster general of the United States.

At the time there were 75 offices and only 2,000 miles of post roads in the young nation. "Pony express" riders carried the mail, establishing one of the most colorful developments in the postal service. Railroads, with their "iron horses," supplanted the postman on horseback.

Not until 1863 were the first letters carried free to homes and businesses. Free mail delivery in Dayton began in 1869. Special delivery of mail was inaugurated in 1885, rural free delivery in 1896. Parcel Post and COD (collect on delivery) services were introduced in 1913. Air mail, begun in 1918, was scheduled regularly between certain cities in 1953.

Congress established the postal savings system in 1910. Savings exceed a billion dollars. The maximum is \$2,500; the minimum, \$1. Deposits earn two per cent interest.

**WHILE** handling of mail is the major role of the post office, many other services have been added, particularly in recent years. According to Hugh T. Albright, incumbent Dayton postmaster, the post office has had a part in every census. At the inception of social security, it cooperated in compiling a record of all workers.

Each January, the post office

aids the Department of Justice in the registration of aliens. Periodically, it conducts a survey of existing housing facilities in the city for the Federal Housing Administration. It assists in the distribution of income tax forms.

The post office cooperates with law enforcement and other government agencies in locating persons. It distributes questionnaires relating to live stock and crop surpluses, collects them and sends them to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

In isolated areas, rural carriers in winter fill bird-feeder boxes with seeds supplied by Audubon societies.

Until the job was turned over to the banks, the post office issued war savings bonds. It continues the sale of savings stamps. In every instance of soldier bonuses, the post office had a hand in the investigation and distribution phase.

**THE DAYTON** postmaster added, "There are other minor services we are called daily to perform in addition to the cooperation given to public service organizations in connection with their annual fund drives."

Until 1891, the Dayton post office occupied rented quarters. In January of that year the federal government opened a new \$150,000 building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Main Streets.

On Jan. 1, 1915, the present \$900,000 federal building, which also houses several other government offices, was dedicated. Instrumental in procuring the building for Dayton was James M. Cox, Third District congressman from 1909 to 1913.

Growth of Dayton's postal operations now call for a new building equipped with more

modern mail-handling facilities. This growth is reflected by postal receipts. In 1915, these amounted to \$669,289. Last year the total was \$20,775,451. Projected is a new structure slated for East Fifth Street in the urban renewal area.

In September, 1961, Dayton ranked 21st nationally in the volume of business handled. One of the big factors in boosting local receipts was the output of magazines manufactured here and distributed nationally through the postal system.

**IN THE 159** years of local post office history, there have been 28 postmasters. In addition to Van Cleve, who served 18 years, only three held office for more than 10 years.

The list includes: William Smith, 1822-23; George S. Houston, 1823-31; David Catheart, 1831-43; James Brooks, six months; Thomas Blair, 1843-45; Joseph W. McCorkle, 1845-49; Adam Speice, 1849-53; Edward A. King, 1853-61.

William F. Conly, 1861-66; Jacob R. Hubbell, four months; William M. Green, 1868-74; Fielding Loury, 1874-82; Abram D. Wilt, 1882-86; William H. Gillespie, 1886-89; Lewis J. Judson, 1889-90; Edgar B. Lyon, 1890-94; John C. Ely, 1894-98; Ira Crawford, 1898-99. (John V. Lytle served for a time in 1899 but was never appointed officially.)

Frederick G. Withoft, 1900-12; Charles W. Bieser, 1912-13; Forrest L. May, 1913-21; Linden C. Weimer, 1921-35; Clarence N. Greer, 1935-46; Harry F. Schiewetz, 1947-53; Guy Mundhenk, 1953-59; Richard W. Olinger (acting, 1959-61), and Hugh T. Albright, whose appointment was confirmed by the U.S. Senate in 1961.



## Chapter 31 Centers of Faith



Before 1850, eight churches had established congregations in Dayton.

The first to build a church was the Presbyterian in 1799. There followed the Methodist in 1812, the Reformed and the Baptist in 1824, the Catholic and the Episcopal in 1833, the Lutheran in 1839 and the United Brethren (now Evangelical United Brethren) in 1847.

Today there are more than 500 religious institutions in the greater Dayton area. Of that total, about 475 are Protestant. Many of them are small struggling congregations with no denominational backing. Less than half hold membership in the Church Federation of Greater Dayton.

In the number of congregations, the Baptists rank first with 97. The Methodists have 42, the Roman Catholics, 33, the Lutherans, 32, Evangelical United Brethren, 31, the Presbyterians, 16, and the Episcopalians, seven.

**THE TOTALS** for the Baptists, Methodists and Lutherans include those of various affiliations. For example, there are American Lutherans, United Lutherans and Missouri Synod Lutherans here.

While the Presbyterians built the first church, the Methodists heard the first sermon preached in Dayton—on Aug. 12, 1798, by the Rev. John Kobler, a presiding elder from Kentucky. (Today his title would be district superintendent).

He had been sent by Bishop Francis Asbury, first Methodist bishop in America, to organize a Miami circuit. On that August day, he formed a class of eight

with William Hamer, one of the original settlers, as leader. Until 1812, the class met in the homes of its members.

Although Episcopal Bishop Philander Chase organized a congregation of 23 in 1819 and named it "St. Thomas," it was not until 1833 that a church was built on Jefferson Street near Fifth. Meantime, the name had been changed to Christ Church. The present downtown church was built in 1873.

Catholic priests had ministered to Catholic families here before Emmanuel Church was dedicated in November, 1837. The records indicate that the first Catholic service was held in the home of a Dr. Conway at Second and Madison Streets.

**PASTORS OF** Emmanuel church founded St. Joseph's orphanage, St. Elizabeth hospital and St. Mary's institute (now University of Dayton). They also invited the Sisters of Notre Dame to teach in their first parish school, built in 1845. One of their number, the Rev. H. D. Juncker, was consecrated the first bishop of Alton, Ill., in 1857. Emmanuel church in 1956 was transferred to the Society of Mary whose American headquarters is Mount St. John southeast of the city.

Several Protestant pastors were elected bishops: The Rev. Charles W. Brashares and the Rev. Hazen G. Werner of Grace Methodist Church; the Rev. G. D. Batdorf, the Rev. Fred L. Dennis and the Rev. Paul M. Herrick of the First

**Evangelical United Brethren church.**

A number of other EUB preachers associated with the administrative work of their church at the national office in Dayton also rose to the episcopacy. Among them were the Revs. C. M. Mathews, H. H. Fout, A. R. Clippinger, J. Balmer Showers and J. Gordon Howard.

In the last century, the church named two bishops widely known in the Dayton area—the Rev. Henry Kumler Sr. and the Rev. Milton Wright, father of the Wright brothers of aviation fame.

The Miami conference of the United Brethren church was organized in 1810, but it was not until 1847 that its first Dayton church, Miami Chapel, was built. With the transfer of the U.B. printing house (now Otterbein Press) from Circleville to Dayton in 1853, this city became the center of the denomination's national administrative activities.

**CHURCH** offices are presently housed in a new \$750,000 building at Riverview and Grafton Avenues. From that center, dedicated Nov. 3, 1960, church officials direct EUB home and foreign missions, Christian education, evangelism and other administrative work.

(The United Brethren Church and the Evangelical Church, founded at about the same time in Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, by Americans of German extraction, were merged into the Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1946.)

Among the denominations which have developed 10 or more congregations during this century in the Dayton area are the Church of the Brethren (11), Church of God (17), Church of Christ (15), Nazarene (19), Pentecostal (14)

and the United Church of Christ (26).

The Greek Orthodox congregation, organized in 1920, dedicated its new Church of the Annunciation in 1951. Located on a hilltop in Belmont Park North, it overlooks the city.

The First Church of Christ Scientist, was organized here in 1894 under the leadership of Mrs. George W. Houk. Its permanent home on Sawmill Road was dedicated in 1925. A year earlier, the Second Christian Science Church was built on Grand Ave.

Another vigorous religious group, the Salvation Army launched its Dayton work in 1884. It operates from a relatively new building at Fifth and Wilkinsor Sts.

Dayton's Jewish community is served by three synagogues—Temple Israel, Beth Jacob and Beth Abraham. Founded in the order named, they are identified with the reformed, orthodox and conservative branches of the Jewish faith, respectively.

Twelve Daytonians organized a Hebrew society in 1850 and incorporated it as Kahol Kodesh B'Nai Yeshurim in 1854. Led by Joseph Lebensburger, the society met for a time in a bank building

**TEMPLE ISRAEL**, as the society came to be known, bought a Baptist church building at the northeast corner of Fourth and Jefferson Streets in 1863 and transformed it into a synagogue.

Their second house of worship was built at the southeast corner of First and Jefferson Streets in 1892, their third (recently enlarged) at Salem and Emersor Avenues.

Beth Jacob dates back to August, 1897, when a group of Jewish settlers organized the city's first orthodox congregation. Their

first synagogue was built on Wyoming Street in 1893, their second on Kumler Avenue in 1945.

Beth Abraham was formed in 1897 by a small group who withdrew from Beth Jacob. After wandering from hall to hall on East Fifth Street, the group built a synagogue at 600 Wayne Avenue in 1917.

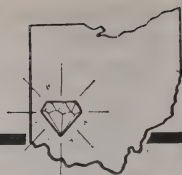
After the 1913 flood, the Jewish population began moving to Dayton View. Accordingly, members of Beth Abraham, led by Rabbi

Samuel Burick, who served the congregation 40 years, bought property at Salem Avenue and Cornell Drive and constructed a temple and activities center.

Orthodox, conservative and reform congregations have a common religious tradition. In all congregations, for example, the central prayer is the "Shema," which is recited in Hebrew: "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One."



## Chapter 32 Summons to Achievement



Religious revivals that swept through the Midwest in the last half of the 19th century impelled Protestant churchmen to apply Christian principles in new programs of social service. These programs, directed in the main to improving the spiritual environment of young people, stimulated interest in such organizations as the YMCA and the YWCA.

These associations were founded in England—the YMCA in 1844, the YWCA in 1855. Devoted to physical fitness, mental training, religious ideals, fellowship, vocational guidance, citizenship and service, they spread rapidly to other countries.

The American “Y” movement began in Boston in 1851. Dayton’s interest flowered in 1870. During its first years here, the Young Men’s Christian Association devoted most of its efforts to the formation of Sunday schools.

It was David A. Sinclair, named general secretary in 1874, who laid the foundations for the all-round development of the Dayton organization.

**MEANTIME**, John Dodds and C. V. Osborn raised \$24,000 and bought the Dunlevy residence at 32 East Fourth Street for a YMCA home. It was dedicated May 3, 1875.

Sinclair’s interest in young men drew hundreds of them into “Y” membership. To keep pace with this growth, the Dunlevy residence was torn down and a new building (now the State theater) was dedicated in February, 1887.

Within 10 years, it was over crowded.

In 1902, Miss Mary Bell Eaker gave her property at the north west corner of Third and Ludlow Streets to the YMCA. There, in 1908, a new \$250,000 “Y” home was opened. It was the second largest building in the world devoted exclusively to YMCA activities at that time.

Hollis A. Wilbur, secretary of the Ohio State YMCA, had been called to succeed Sinclair, who resigned in 1902 because of failing health. Wilbur left Dayton at the end of 1909 to become national secretary of the YMCA in Japan and later in China.

Continued growth over a 20-year period called for new quarters. In September, 1929, the organization moved into its new \$1,325,000 building on Monument Avenue. The nation’s economic collapse shortly thereafter brought 10 years of financial hardship for the YMCA and similar groups dependent upon voluntary support. Devoted trustees helped the YMCA to weather the depression.

**SINCLAIR** opened the night school in 1887 with an enrolment of 55. The business, technical and cultural subjects attracted increasing numbers—440 in 1898. Eventually, the “Y” night school led to the founding of Sinclair College.

Another notable leader in local YMCA work was Harvey I. Allen, head of the physical education department from 1910 to 1940. He organized the Y’s athletic park and the city’s first baseball

ague. Old-timers remember him as "a builder of men."

Camp Kern, acquired in 1914 and named for a former boys' work secretary, is near Fort Ancient in Warren county. Sinclair park six miles north of the city along the Stillwater river has operated since 1909.

Growth of Metropolitan Dayton reflected in the branch organization over which an executive director now presides. There are seven branches: Central, Fifth street, Oakwood, Kettering, Fairborn, Town and Country and Camp Kern. Each is directed by an executive. Total membership exceeds 20,000.

Secretaries with long tenure left their marks on the organization. They were Sinclair (1874-1902), Henry D. Dickson (1911-1934) and Maurice Gogle (1938-1954). Presently, Franklin P. Hoernemann is the executive director.

The Young Women's Christian Association, like the YMCA, grew from the social welfare movement. In 1870, a little group of Dayton women formed a Women's Christian association "to aid indigent widows and other destitute women in our midst."

**THE ORIGINAL** group had no knowledge of social service as it is conceived today, but they did know the connection between "potatoes and principles," as a current member put it. "They knew that some people were in jail because they got hungry enough to steal."

In 1892, the WCA bought the Jonathan Winters mansion on the site of the present downtown post office. That served as headquarters until 1913 when a new \$263,000 building was constructed at the northeast corner of Third and Wilkinson Streets. Those far-sighted women had acquired the corner lot in 1907 for \$70,000. In

1912 they joined the national YWCA.

Membership grew from 1,154 in 1913 to more than 15,000 in 1962. A committee of leading citizens studied the YWCA's property and concluded the proposal to construct a new building in Cooper park should be abandoned in favor of rehabilitating the 1913 structure. This was done at a cost of \$1,500,000, giving the YWCA a modern building for its diversified services for girls and women of all ages. It was dedicated in April, 1961.

The West Side branch was the first of its kind in the United States. In addition, the central organization operates "centers" in North Dayton, Vandalia, Kettering, Centerville, Greenmont-Oak Park Community and East Dayton.

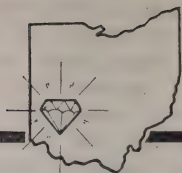
Like the YMCA, the YWCA owns a summer camp, Wy-Ca-Key, six miles southeast of Lebanon. From June until the middle of August, girls from 8 to 16 use the recreational facilities. At other times, the Y-Teens, senior citizens and any other group interested in going to camp for a week or a weekend have access to Wy-Ca-Key.

**EXECUTIVE** director of the over-all program is Miss Ida R. Schwind, with a 17-year record in that office.

Both the YMCA and the YWCA have supported the overseas work of their national organizations. They have studied international relations, sponsored lectures on foreign affairs and conducted financial campaigns to help underwrite the work of their representatives abroad.

Incidentally, these American associations were among the first to stress the role of native leadership in developing their work in other countries.

## Chapter 33 New Learning Systems



Before the advent of Ohio's public school system, 68 Daytonians contributed funds to establish the Dayton Academy, a school for boys. Incorporated Feb. 15, 1808, the organization built a two-story, brick structure on the west side of St. Clair Street between Second and Third. The site was donated by Daniel C. Cooper.

The first principal, Gideon McMillan, was a proponent of the Lancasterian system of education imported from Europe. Basically, it was a monitorial method. Pupils of excellent deportment and outstanding scholarship aided the teachers.

With the help of the monitors, a teacher, acting as general supervisor, might control and instruct as many as 500 pupils. Pupils were to be governed by their sense of honor. This system of "mutual instruction" failed here as it did in other places.

Trustees apparently did not rely on the pupils' sense of honor outside the classrooms. In 1821, they adopted this resolution: "Any scholar attending the Lancasterian school who may be found playing ball on the Sabbath, or resorting to the woods or commons on that day for sport, shall forfeit any badge of merit he may have obtained and 25 cents; and, if the offense appears serious, he shall be further degraded as the tutor shall think proper and necessary. This resolution shall be read in school every Friday previous to the dismissal of the scholars."

**THE ACADEMY** principal who made the deepest impression on

early Dayton education was E. E. Barney, a graduate of Union college in Schenectady, N.Y. He was named principal in 1834, following construction of a new building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Wilkinson Streets. However, there had been two principals between the McMillan and Barney regimes—Capt. John McMullin and James H. Mitchell. It was Mitchell, a Yale graduate, who knocked out the Lancasterian system.

Barney procured the best apparatus available for the Laboratories, and introduced field trips to familiarize students with the botany and geology of the Dayton area.

In 1838, when a public meeting was called to establish public schools, Barney heartily supported the proposal. He retired from the academy in 1839 to enter business. By 1850, Dayton's public schools had pulled the rug from under the academy and the trustees deeded the property to the Board of Education.

A private school for girls, the Cooper Female Seminary, opened in October, 1845, on West First Street, between Wilkinson and Perry, the site now occupied by the Westminster Presbyterian church. It was named in honor of Daniel C. Cooper whose daughter gave the land to the seminary corporation.

The seminary, over a 40-year period, provided the kind of education found only in the East during that era. The curriculum featured literature, art, music, composition, history and the classics.



**THE FIRST** principal was E. E. Barney, former head of the Dayton academy who had attained business success in the city. Until 1849, when again he withdrew from educational work to form the Barney & Smith Car Works, Barney directed the seminary.

By reason of his strong personality and high level of culture, he was able to win high standing for the school locally and in the southern half of the state. The atmosphere of the school was one of refinement and old-time culture. However, growth in public education lessened the need for a private school for girls. The seminary closed in 1886.

The Moraine Park school, opened July 1, 1917, with Dr. Frank D. Slutz as principal, had the support of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Edward A. Deeds, Charles F. Kettering, Orville Wright, George Smith and F. O. Clements.

Organized as a school for boys, grades six to 10 inclusive, Moraine Park was expanded the following fall to include an elementary division, open to both boys and girls. In 1919, the curriculum ranged from kindergarten to college entrance, with the full course open to boys and girls alike. The original enrolment of 33 grew to 216 at the peak.

The school sought to unite learning and activity. The fundamental emphases included health, choice of ideals, expression of thought, forming of opinions, discovery of truth, laws, facts and their interpretation, practice of loyalty, observance of generosity, choice of a vocation and use of leisure time.

**THE SCHOOL** programs and curricular subjects were regarded as so many tools. The pupils' interests and needs had priority.

Moraine Park was based on a curriculum envisaged by a University of Colorado group of which Dr. Slutz was a member. To inculcate a desire for learning in an atmosphere of freedom was the general objective. Although the school closed after 10 years, some of its pioneering is reflected in current public school guidance procedures.

Dr. Slutz continued to influence education by serving as a lecturer and counselor in all parts of the nation until his death in December, 1956.

There have been, of course, other private ventures in education here. The latest is the Marti school, opened at 5885 Munger Road in September, 1956.

Founded by Dr. Fritz Marti and his wife, this institution emphasizes language study. Dr. Marti views the teacher as the link between children and subject matter.

**SAYS HE**, "I believe in lots of texts. There's no evidence that work hurts pupils. I don't believe in making 'softies' of kids. Here they have to work."

Mrs. Marti tells her pupils: "You don't like to do this. So what? Life isn't all doing what you want to do. Sometimes you have to do tedious things so you can go on to interesting ones."

Before turning to philosophy and education, Dr. Marti was an engineer in his native Switzerland. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Marti was a music teacher in Washington, D. C.

## Chapter 34 Public Schools Building



Eleven high schools, four of which are less than 10 years old. Fifty-four elementary and two special schools, 17 of which were built within the last 12 years. A staff of 2,275 teachers and administrators. An enrolment of 56,132, of whom 12,169 are high school students. A budget in excess of \$23 million.

In capsule, that's the story of Dayton's public school system in the spring of 1962, a story in which Daytonians take pride. For more than a century, their leaders have invested time and taxes to keep the school properties, the staff and the curriculum among the best in the nation.

Any survey of Dayton's educational system inevitably takes one back to September, 1799, when Benjamin Van Cleve opened a school in the Blockhouse at the head of Main Street at the Miami river.

There were no textbooks. The ingenious Van Cleve made charts from which he taught the alphabet and spelling. In the center of the schoolroom was a long slab table covered with sand. With sharpened sticks the pupils wrote in the sand. That had one advantage — the pupils' nerves were not set on edge by the friction of pencils on slates that later came into general use.

**IS THERE** an oldtimer hereabouts who doesn't curl at the mere mention of those screeches?

Van Cleve's school was not a public-supported project. Nor was the Dayton academy, founded in 1808, to educate boys. Nor the

Cooper seminary for girls established in 1845.

Free public schools awaited action by the state legislature and that came in 1825. Dayton's first public, tax - supported school opened six years later in rented rooms.

On May 7, 1838, a public meeting resolved to build two new elementary schools, each to accommodate 250 pupils. By 1847, two more schools had been built, bringing pupil capacity to 1,250.

Robert W. Steele, president of the Board of Education in that era, boasted, "Few cities of equal population (about 15,000) are supplied with as excellent public school buildings."

**DURING** the ensuing 25 years Dayton's population grew to 33,400. To keep pace, the city added five more elementary (district) schools, an intermediate school, a high school and a normal school. The last-named to train teachers.

Of the 18,880 Dayton youth between the ages of six and 16 only 4,808 were enrolled in school during 1875. This prompted the superintendent, John Hancock, to say in his annual report to the board, "We should urge upon our legislature some action looking to the rescue from degradation and crime the class of youth under consideration. There is plenty of good material in it that might be shaped into useful citizens, if the proper course were adopted." Two things were needed, he said, a truancy law and a city reform school.

Truancy is no longer a big prob-

em, but another has taken its place. In some schools, enrollees and drop-outs, by reason of our mobile civilization, make a cumulative impact on the pupils exceedingly difficult. To cite an extreme case, a teacher began the school year with 35 pupils. At the end of the year she still had 35 pupils, not one of whom was in the September enrolment.

The old intermediate school provided eight-year pupils of the district the advantages of departmental instruction; that is, each teacher handled only that branch of learning in which she was best qualified. The school, it appears, was the forerunner of the junior high school, four of which the Board of Education opened and later abandoned.

A turning point in Dayton public education is dated April, 1850. That spring the old Central high school at the southwest corner of Fourth and Wilkinson Streets opened to teach "the higher branches of an English education." The curriculum also offered the German and French languages.

**IN RECENT** years the Dayton public school system has developed a number of specialized educational services in addition to the Gorman school for crippled children and the Kennedy school for the deaf.

These include a national pilot operation for slow learners, health and psychological services, speech therapy, school of practical nursing and one of the biggest adult education schools in the country. Enrolment in the adult night classes annually ranges from 10,000 to 12,000. One participant in the program has three children in college.

The Kennedy school is a model

of specialized instruction. Visitors from all parts of the nation observe its administration.

Last year, 27,735 students participated in 1,115 field trips to industries, museums and social agencies.

As a spokesman for the board of education notes, only a day-by-day inquiry would reveal the number of contributions of funds and time offered by individuals and institutions to the schools.

**TO SUPPLEMENT** classroom teaching, the board operates one of Ohio's largest visual aids-to-education libraries. Besides the films, educational tapes and disc recordings, slides and film strips are circulated to the schools.

The visual education library sent out 31,672 reels of sound film during the 1960-61 school year. In addition, 1,641 tapes and records and 1,724 pieces of equipment went out on the daily deliveries by school trucks.

Television as an educational medium holds great promise. A definite effort is afoot by educational and industrial interests to activate broadcasting on Channel 16, reserved by the Federal Communications commission for educational, non-profit use in the Dayton area. Such stations are operating in 54 American cities.

Dayton public schools were among the first in the country to launch a program of driver education. Since 1918, more than 15,000 students have taken the course. The accident rate for the participants is 60 per cent lower than that of persons of the same age who have not had the training.

Director of this modern development is Robert B. French, who was named superintendent of schools in May, 1947.



## Chapter 35 Parochial Pupils



Roman Catholics in the Dayton area support 24 elementary and five high schools. A site north of the city for a sixth high school was acquired late in 1962. Presently enrolled are 15,232 elementary pupils and 3,538 high school students.

Elementary teachers—205 religious, 158 lay—are fully accredited by the State Board of Education. That goes for the 98 religious and 42 lay teachers in the high schools.

Free-will offerings of the faithful and the dedicated service of the sisters and lay teachers make possible this parochial education system.

Only in the high schools is there a tuition fee. High school students pay \$100 a year. The parishes pay an additional \$60 for each of their students enrolled. Sisters receive a nominal salary of \$1,000 a year, plus room; lay teachers, approximately \$3,500 a year.

**CATHOLIC** schools are controlled by the state on at least nine counts:

They must file with the State Board of Education a copy of the schools' philosophy of education and objectives.

The school term and school day must be of the same length as those of the public schools in a district.

The administrators must file a detailed annual report with the State Board.

The courses of study must have state approval.

**THE SCHOOLS** must observe

state standards regarding the time spent each day on various subjects.

They must spend \$1 per pupil per year for library books and materials.

All teachers must hold state teaching certificates.

The usual regulations regarding school - building construction health and safety must be observed.

Parochial school buses and drivers must pass the same safety tests as those of public schools.

According to a pamphlet, "Profile '62," published by the Cincinnati archdiocese, to which the Dayton parochial schools are related, the objectives of Catholic education are dedicated citizenship and devoted Catholicism.

**THE PAMPHLET** explains: "In addition to teaching subject taught in the public schools, the Catholic school also gives its students a God-centered outlook on life."

The archbishop of the Cincinnati archdiocese, which includes 19 counties in southwestern Ohio, is ex-officio head of the school system. He appoints a school board and a superintendent of schools to represent him.

In view of the number of parochial schools in the Dayton area the archbishop, in 1949, appointed Msgr. Edward A. Connaughton to supervise administration of Dayton parochial education. Father Connaughton, who earned a doctor of philosophy degree at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C., has worked in friendly cooperation with public school ad

administrators on many school problems.

The successive heads of the archdiocese — Bishop Fenwick, Archbishops Purcell, Elder, Moeller, McNicholas and Alter—have had a deep interest in education. That interest is reflected in the work of the pastors who are responsible on the parish level for the building, administration and supervision of schools, with the aid of principals and teachers.

**UNIFORMITY** in the parochial school system is achieved through a common philosophy of education and by such instruments as uniform courses of study, textbooks, records and reports and teachers' certificates.

The first Catholic parochial school in Dayton was established by the pastor of Emmanuel Church. The Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur were the first to begin a teaching apostolate here, beginning in 1849.

Other apostolates followed, including the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of the Most Precious Blood, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of St. Francis of Oldenburg and Polish Franciscan Sisters, the last-named to teach Polish children in the Saint Adalbert parish.

The Society of Mary, whose

American headquarters is here, provides the administrative and teaching staff for the Chaminade high school.

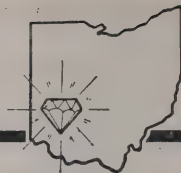
In addition to the parish schools, the Cincinnati archdiocese operates special schools at St. Joseph Orphanage and at two hospitals. The training of nurses is in the charge of the Sisters of Poor of St. Francis and the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Joseph.

**ANY DOUBTS** about the interest of Dayton Catholics in their educational system were dispelled in June, 1959, when they pledged about \$5 million for high school construction. An estimated 19,000 persons in 31 Montgomery and three Greene county parishes responded to the archbishop's appeal for funds.

Two new high schools—Carroll in East Dayton and Alter in Kettering—were financed from this fund. Concurrently, expansions were undertaken at Chaminade, Julianne and St. Joseph Commercial high schools.

Catholic leaders point out that had that \$5 million been raised for public schools, it would have cost taxpayers \$3.85 for each \$1,000 of tax valuation. The assertion was based on the county's tax duplicate—\$1.3 billion.

## Chapter 36 Bread, Butter Education



Two junior colleges in Dayton educate young men and women for specific jobs. Miami-Jacobs, now in its second century, is primarily a business college. Sinclair, currently celebrating its 75th year, is linked with Miami Valley industry in a cooperative educational program of technical and semi-professional training.

Dayton was girding for the Civil War when Edwin D. Babbitt opened the Miami Commercial college at 326 E. Third St. Babbitt, who was an expert in penmanship, also featured English, bookkeeping and commercial arithmetic in the college curriculum.

Jobs awaited the graduates in the new banks, department stores and factories that were multiplying in the area.

One of Babbitt's first students, A. D. Wilt, must have been a man of unusual ability. Within two years of his graduation he became president of the college, a position he held for 52 years. In 1865, Babbitt withdrew to devote his time to the promotion of penmanship, a highly-important vocation in that pre-typewriter era.

**A SECOND** business college, founded in 1897 by H. L. Jacobs who came here from Harrisburg, Pa., was destined to play a significant role in Dayton business.

One of its teachers, William E. Harbottle, advanced to the presidency of the school in 1913, merged the Miami Commercial and Jacobs colleges in 1916 and directed the institution until his death in 1954.

This self-supporting college, lo-

cated in its own building at the southeast corner of Second and Ludlow Streets, named Charles P. Harbottle to succeed his father. Young Harbottle, who was graduated from DePauw and Columbia universities with honors, has equipped the school to train students in automated business procedures.

Since World War II, Miami-Jacobs has spent more than \$100,000 in modernizing its classrooms and equipment.

"Technological progress will release the business worker from the drudgery of routine and repetitious tasks," Harbottle emphasizes.

**AS ONE** of 24 accredited junior colleges of business in the United States, Miami-Jacobs has helped to train some 75,000 men and women who came from every state in the Union and 25 foreign countries. Currently, students in day and night classes number 1,000.

Miami-Jacobs gives its students a background of business information, an understanding of business procedures, a basic philosophy of free enterprise, preparation for specific employment and training in personal qualifications for business. In addition, the school aids its graduates in securing employment.

Sinclair college grew from a night school founded in 1887 by David Sinclair, the first professional general secretary of the Dayton YMCA. Successfully, it has introduced curricular advances, including commerce and finance, liberal arts in cooperation with Wittenberg university, a technical



school offering college-level instruction and cooperative programs in technology and business administration.

Sinclair's founder approached educational problems with a straight-forward philosophy—find the need and endeavor to meet it. His YMCA night school for young men has become a coeducational, non-sectarian and community-oriented college. It was incorporated as an institution of higher education in 1959.

Most of Sinclair's students alternate study and on-the-job experience at eight-week intervals. In the past five years they have found cooperative employment in 147 area firms. Upon completion of their two-year programs, they are awarded Associate-in-Science degrees in engineering technology, business administration or in liberal arts.

**IN NORMAL** circumstances, Sinclair has more job openings than students to fill them. In the majority of cases, the cooperative students work for the same company each period and are retained as full-time employes after their graduation. During its 75 years, the college has enrolled 45,000 students.

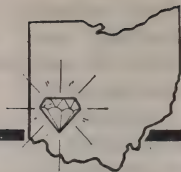
In a 75th anniversary message, C. C. Bussey, Sinclair president, said, "The growth of our economic establishment and the great advancements in technology have increased the need for semi-professional and technician-level personnel, for which two years of college-level education is desirable. Ac-

cording to the President's Commission on Higher Education, there are in many fields of work five jobs requiring two years of college preparation for every one that requires four. It is the primary function of Sinclair college to provide general and specialized education for these more numerous occupational opportunities in our community."

As Frank R. Somers, Dayton Mayor, pointed out, "Sinclair college has given us many of the technologists and semi-professional people who help to make Dayton's employment income one of the highest in the state and nation. Some of its students have gone on to win achievement in noted universities and graduate schools of our country."

Said S. C. Allyn, retired chairman of the National Cash Register Co., "Various members of the NCR organization have served as members of the faculty. Two of these were Col. E. A. Deeds and Charles F. Kettering. The administration of the college has proved itself alert to changing needs in the educational field and highly conscious of its responsibilities to the community. Sinclair college can look back with satisfaction upon 75 years of continuous progress and ahead to even greater opportunities for service."

In neither of these junior colleges is there an array of academic sideshows, extra-curricular activities, to swerve the student from his main objective. The fundamental emphasis is on productive work.



The story of the University of Dayton is one of the educational romances of southwestern Ohio. It opened in 1850 as a school for Catholic boys. Today it is a coeducational university with an enrolment of more than 6,000.

The founder, the Very Rev. Leo Meyer, S. M., arrived in Cincinnati from France in July, 1849, to open a school under sponsorship of the Society of Mary.

At that time, cholera was raging in Cincinnati. Accordingly, Bishop John B. Purcell appointed Father Meyer assistant to Father Henry Juncker, pastor of Dayton's Emmanuel church. Out of that turn in Father Meyer's career in America the university grew.

John Stuart, a communicant of Emmanuel Church, owned a 125-acre farm southeast of the city. Because he wanted to return to France where he had large property interests, he sold the farm to Father Meyer for \$12,000.

**TERMS FOR** the contract called for payment within five years and interest of six per cent, payable semi-annually. In lieu of a down payment, Father Meyer gave Stuart a medal of Saint Joseph. Actually, Stuart had to wait 12 years for his money.

"Never was an enterprise undertaken with a more complete want of material resources," Brother John E. Garvin observed in his centennial story of the university.

Father Meyer changed the name of the Dewberry farm to Nazareth in honor of the Holy Family. In order to open the school, the priest summoned two brothers of the

society from France, Maximin Zehler and Andrew Edel.

Brother Zehler took charge of the school in July, 1850, and spent most of his life here. The later growth of the school and the financial standing of the first American province of the Society of Mary were due largely to his executive ability.

Brother Zehler went to Cincinnati in 1852 to direct St. Mary's school but he returned to Dayton in September, 1860, to head the school that had been renamed St. Mary's Institute. He was director of the college, overseer of the farm, master of the society's novices, builder of houses and treasurer for 16 years.

The Stuart mansion, in which the first classes were held, burned in December, 1855. A new structure was opened in 1857.

**THE NORMAL** school was built in 1865; the brothers' house in 1866; a new barn and stables in 1867; the church in 1868; St. Mary's hall in 1870 and the gymnasium in 1874.

The first curriculum included reading, writing, English, French, German, arithmetic, geometry, bookkeeping, history, geography, drawing, vocal music, botany, agriculture and horticulture. Board and tuition per quarter totaled \$18, payable in advance.

The first resident student, Joseph Greulich, remained five years. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy and rose to the rank of lieutenant in the Civil War. After the war he became a leading druggist in Appleton, Wis. He died in Bar-

tlesville, Okla. (then Indian Territory), where he had gone as resident manager of oil interests for his younger brother.

A further word about Father Meyer is to the point. In his later years he liked to knit and when walking about the college property he was seldom without his needles and yarn. For hours at a time he would sit on the porch outside the windows of the classroom knitting and listening to recitations.

**AS WE HAVE** noted, the Society of Mary was called to America to develop parish schools. These have remained the chosen and special field of the members.

In 1914, the normal school and the provincial administration were moved to a new property called Mount St. John, an estate of 100 acres on Patterson Road. The new buildings, including one of the finest chapels in the country, were dedicated in the fall of 1915.

In 1875, Brother Zehler retired from the presidency in favor of Father Francis Feith, the first priest to hold that office.

The college was incorporated in 1878 and empowered to grant degrees in 1882. After 1912, it was known as St. Mary's college. In 1920 it was raised to the rank of university and renamed University of Dayton. In 1935, young women were admitted to the student body.

The university attempts "the harmonious development of the student's natural and supernatural capacities . . . by helping him to acquire and develop sound religious and moral convictions, broad knowledge and basic intellectual habits, physical vigor and emotional stability, keen awareness of social responsibility, specialized professional attitudes and competencies." The mission to which it is committed is summed up in the university motto—Pro Deo et Patria (For God and Country).

**WHILE THIS** institution draws students from a wide area, most of them reside in the Miami Valley. All Catholic students are required to attend a weekly chapel service at which Mass is offered and opportunities for Holy Communion provided.

Now in its second century, UD enrolls students in the college of arts and sciences, a school of business administration, school of education, school of engineering, a technical institute, a division of specialized educational services and a research institute. It also offers evening classes and summer sessions.

The university is guided by a board of trustees and an associate board of lay trustees, the latter including many of the city's business and professional leaders.



## Chapter 38 Venture Into Faith



Dayton has been a center of theological education since 1871. In October of that year the Church of the United Brethren in Christ opened the Union Biblical Seminary with an enrollment of 11 students. Until 1879 the classes met in the Summit Street (now Euclid Avenue) church.

Founding of the seminary was envisaged in a resolution introduced at the 1869 general conference of the church by the Rev. Milton Wright, later a bishop and the father of Wilbur and Orville Wright.

That resolution, a manifestation of the passion for education that enlivened the nation in the middle of the 19th century, was the first step in establishing the institution now known as United Theological Seminary.

A venture of faith, the seminary owes its early success to four professors — George A. Funkhouser, Josiah P. Landis, Augustus W. Drury and Samuel D. Faust, all of whom were United Brethren clergymen.

**AFFECTIONATELY** called "the four horsemen," they served the school with great devotion and distinction for more than 25 years. In addition to his teaching, Dr. Drury published in 1909 a two-volume History of the City of Dayton and Montgomery County.

A five-acre tract at West First Street and Euclid Avenue, gift of the Rev. John Kemp and his wife, was the seminary's first campus.

A three-story structure erected in 1879 housed the school until 1923 when it was moved to a 35-

acre campus in Upper Dayton View.

That first building was sold to the Dayton Board of Education. For a time it was the home of the Dayton Junior Teachers college, with Grace Greene as principal.

Later the Board of Education used the old building as a storage center; that is, until 1943, when the Monsanto Chemical Company rented it for a hush-hush research project. After the first atomic bomb was exploded, Daytonians learned that some of the bomb research had been performed there.

For many years the Union Biblical Seminary catalog carried a challenge—the donor of \$50,000 to the institution should have the right to rename it.

On June 5, 1905, John M. Bonebrake of Veedersburg, Ind., gave the seminary 3,840 acres of Kansas farm land, the biggest single bequest in the history of the school.

**EFFECTIVE** in 1909, the seminary was named Bonebrake, honoring the six sons of DeWalt Bonebrake, all of whom had been United Brethren preachers. They were uncles of John Bonebrake's father.

In April, 1910, the seminary trustees bought a 274-acre tract in Upper Dayton View, retaining 35 acres for a new campus. The remaining acreage later was sold for home sites.

John H. Patterson, founder of the National Cash Register Company, financed a plan for campus development designed by Olmstead Brothers of Boston. The seminary has followed the plan to date,

locating each building at its designated spot.

Bonebrake Hall, the administration building, houses offices, several classrooms and a bookstore. The 10-year-old library contains 48,000 books, 215 current periodicals and the collections of Evangelical United Brethren Historical Society.

The new chapel, named to honor Bishop S. C. Breyfogel of the former Evangelical church, is a modified Gothic structure with a seating capacity of 450. On the ground level are 12 faculty studies, two seminar rooms, a large classroom, a sacristy and a room for radio and television equipment.

**LONG-RANGE** plans include erection of wings to Bonebrake Hall and wings to the new dormitory. Space is available for two more dormitories. Administrative officials assert that development of the master plan has made the campus one of the most beautiful of America's theological seminaries.

The educational standing of the school was enhanced in 1945. The administration dropped the diploma school to devote all of its resources to the graduate school of theology. An increase in enrollment followed.

In 1874 the seminary graduated eight of the 11 students who en-

rolled in 1871. In 1962, there were 54 graduates—49 with the Bachelor of Divinity degree, three with the Master of Religious Education degree and two with the Master of Sacred Theology degree. Total graduates number 2,037.

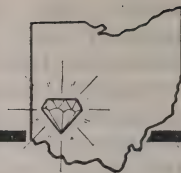
Students in 1961-62 came from 20 states, with Ohio and Pennsylvania in the lead, and four foreign countries.

United Theological Seminary came into being as the result of the union of Bonebrake Seminary and the Evangelical School of Theology in Reading, Pa., July 1, 1954.

**THE UNION** was inspired by the merger of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and the Evangelical Church in 1946. The united seminary combined the administrative and teaching personnel, the libraries and financial resources of both schools. Assets of United Theological Seminary presently exceed \$3.5 million.

Dr. Walter N. Roberts, president, heads a faculty of 23, half of whom hold the Ph. D. degree. They are actively related to contemporary movements in theological education.

The school is an accredited member of the American Association of Theological Seminaries and a corporate member of the American Schools of Oriental Research.



The new library, opened Mar. 26, 1962, is more than a beautiful and efficient center for cultural growth. It is a symbol of the renewal that makes Dayton and Montgomery county a fascinating area in which to reside and work.

It is another reminder of the city's determination to keep abreast of the tremendous national and international developments.

Local interest in a library goes back to 1805 when a small group of Daytonians obtained from the legislature incorporation papers, the first issued to any city in Ohio.

There was no public support and eventually private funds dwindled. An advertisement in the Dayton Journal, Sept. 8, 1835, revealed the plight of the organization:

**"LIBRARY** at auction. The books and bookcases belonging to the Dayton Library association will be sold at auction in the clerk's office at 2 p.m. Saturday, the 12th inst."

Of that library, John W. Van Cleve said, "The number of books is small, but they are well selected, being principally useful standard works." Van Cleve's father, Benjamin Van Cleve, was the first librarian. Inasmuch as he was also the first postmaster, he kept the books in the post office (his home) at the southeast corner of First and St. Clair Streets. At his death in 1821, the books were moved to the East First Street office of Justice John Folkerth, who later was elected the city's first mayor.

Sale of the first library did not

kill public interest. Twelve years thereafter a new association was formed. On Jan. 12, 1847, at a meeting in the mayor's office, the group elected officers and directors.

Milo G. Williams, principal of the Dayton academy, was named president; Dr. John W. Steele, vice president; Valentine Winters, treasurer, and Robert W. Steele, secretary. The directors were Charles G. Swain, Ebenezer Thresher, Daniel Beckel, James McDaniel and John G. Lowe.

Chartered Jan. 21, 1847, the new library occupied two rooms on the second floor of the Steele building, 12 N. Main St. Attorney M. E. Curwen assumed the office of librarian as an extra-curricular activity.

**BETWEEN** 1847 and 1860, there were 13 librarians, most of them local attorneys. A few were teachers. Meanwhile, the library moved to the new Phillips building at the southeast corner of Main and Second Streets. There the first reading room was opened.

The Ohio legislature in 1853 authorized a one-tenth of a mill tax for library purposes with a view to establishing school district libraries. The Dayton Library association, however, was determined not to distribute its books among the several schools but to maintain a central library.

The tax was repealed in 1856. Until 1860 when the school library was merged with that of the Library association, the institution was kept alive by the Board of



Education from its contingent fund.

In 1887, the Board of Education obtained from the legislature power to set up an independent library board to provide more stable management. A board was authorized, with the president of the Board of Education as ex-officio chairman. Later the number was changed to seven, the number now responsible for the institution's operation.

When the library moved into its new Cooper Park building in January, 1888, it boasted 26,647 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets. This compares with 800,000 volumes now available. On its shelves are magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, films, recordings, pictures, maps and a variety of documents.

**LIKE OTHER** Dayton institutions, the library suffered some irreparable losses in the 1913 flood. Water in the basement and on the first floor took a toll of 46,000 volumes, including bound volumes of early Dayton newspapers, many of them irreplaceable.

Today there are 12 branch libraries open six days a week. There are also two in city schools and four in county communities open two or three days a week. Three bookmobiles make regular trips to areas not near a branch library.

In the annals of the Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library, there are names never to be forgotten.

To those already noted, that of the Hon. Roy G. Fitzgerald must be added. The interest and labor of this Dayton attorney and former Third District congressman can never be adequately assessed. A member of the trustees

for 36 years. Fitzgerald envisaged the new building long before the community knew that a new library was needed. In a very real sense, the magnificent new structure is a memorial to his vision, vigor and fidelity.

Among the many librarians who have had a hand in the development of this institution, Miss Electra C. Doren is remembered with special gratitude. Named to direct the library in 1896, she established her own training school. It was the second such school in the country.

**IN 1905** she resigned to become director of the library school at Western Reserve university in Cleveland. She returned to Dayton following the flood to rebuild the library services and continued as librarian until her death in 1927.

Commented the Dayton Daily News: "For 30 years she has stood for culture, education and idealism in a community where most of us lived for things."

Paul North Rice of the New York Public Library succeeded Miss Doren. When he resigned in 1935 to become director of libraries for New York university, William J. Hamilton of Gary, Ind., assumed the post in 1936 and continued expansion activities until his retirement in 1956.

William Chait, Hamilton's successor, had sparked a drive for a new library in Kalamazoo, Mich. His comment on Dayton's library: "You have a wonderful book collection, an excellent staff and a wide range of services despite bad physical facilities."

Opening of the new main library and five new branches in less than six years after he took office has put Dayton deeply in his debt.

## Chapter 40 \$2 Million For Art



Atop a Riverview Avenue hill overlooking the city stands the Dayton Art Institute, a perpetual reminder that "man does not live by bread alone."

The 15th century Italian Renaissance building on a five-acre tract is there because a few Daytonians loved art enough to open a museum. Chief among them was Mrs. Julia Shaw Carnell, who purchased the site and financed construction of the building. Her bequest amounted to \$2 million.

Like most cultural institutions, the Dayton Art Institute got a slow start. The first organized art movement here was the Dayton Society of Arts and Crafts headed by B. B. Thresher, an industrialist, in 1902. Interest was short-lived. Either the community was not ready for such an institution or not enough dedicated women were lured into the program.

In any event, it was Miss Linda Clatworthy, a former Dayton librarian, who stirred interest in another art organization. After a visit of several months in England, Germany and Italy, she returned to Dayton in 1910 on fire with a desire to see more beauty in the community.

**SHE VISITED** the American Federation of Arts in Washington, D. C., to garner information on industrial, school and community art. Her labors climaxed with the organization of the Montgomery County Art Association on June 21, 1912, with Mrs. Henry Stoddard as president.

In 1917, the name was changed to the Dayton Art Association.

That year also marked the association's purchase of its first painting, a "Country Scene," by Chauncey Ryder. John R. Fletcher bought the first life membership. Mrs. Valentine Winters started an endowment fund with a gift of \$500.

The movement picked up support with the establishment of an art center in the remodeled Kemper home at the southeast corner of St. Clair Street and Monument Avenue in 1920, with Herman Sachs as director. The plan envisaged a museum, a gallery, a staff of instructors and a student body.

Mrs. Carnell, a philanthropist and art patron, matched the work of others with funds. Gifts of paintings and art objects came from many sources.

Meantime, the association had been incorporated as the Dayton Museum of Arts in 1919. The incorporators included Mrs. Carnell, Mrs. Stoddard, Mrs. Henry Foy, Miss Electra Doren, Mrs. H. Edith Jones, Orville Wright, Howard Marston, Valentine Winters, John A. MacMillan and B. B. Thresher. Houston Lowe was named president. Following his death in 1920, Mrs. Carnell became president. Three years later, the name again was changed—to Dayton Art Institute.

**IN 1922** a circulating gallery was inaugurated to lend contemporary paintings to members of the institute. The idea was adopted by many museums throughout the country. From that year until 1929, the institute,

nder direction of Theodore Hanford Pond, rapidly outgrew its come.

When Mrs. Carnell presented the new building to the institute, January 7, 1930, she said, "I feel as if I were giving into your hands a child of my own. Be good to it."

Until her death in 1944, she covered the annual operating deficit.

There have been three directors of the institute since that epochal dedication day: Siegfried Weng (1929-1950), Esther Siever (1950-1956) and the incumbent, Thomas C. Colt Jr.

Weng launched a program of support by Dayton business and industry. He also established a miniature zoo that was recently abandoned. During Miss Siever's tenure, membership support increased notably, the educational role of the institute was enlarged and the growth of the collections resumed.

Beginning in 1957, Director Colt and the board began a building improvement program. At the same time, they clarified the purposes of the institute and redefined and strengthened organizational procedures.

**WHEREAS** the institute formerly operated largely as a center of miscellaneous community activities, it now adheres to its major purpose. That purpose is to collect, preserve and exhibit original works of art, to further knowledge and enjoyment of art and to provide instruction in the technical processes of art and design. The art school and the museum have resumed an expansion consistent with Dayton's area growth.

The school operates three divisions: A four-year course leading to a degree, a technical training

section leading to a certificate and a night school for those with special interests. A five-week summer session features a specialist in some field of the fine and graphic arts. Credits earned in the art school are recognized by major art schools, colleges and universities. Growth of the school calls for construction of a wing, which will be financed by the Rike Family foundation.

In addition to its school activities, the institute cooperates with elementary and high schools in the promotion of art learning. Last year 219 elementary and 18 high school groups visited the museum. There were 35 other children's groups and 22 adult groups among the visitors. The Saturday school for members' children enrolled 200.

Assets of the institute exceed \$4 million. The property is valued at \$1,657,455, the art collection at \$1,485,896. The endowment at market value in 1961 amounted to \$1,377,969.

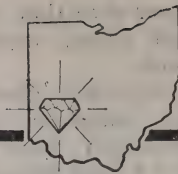
According to Director Colt, the recent growth in the number of paintings and other art pieces has been phenomenal. On the basis of market values, these gifts are running about \$200,000 a year. The institute's purchases range from \$10,000 to \$18,000 annually.

John Sullivan Jr., president of the trustees, noted in his 1961 annual report that the institute is favored in three ways: Extensive and beautiful buildings, growing collections and excellent support by the members, Dayton business and industry.

"Ohio law authorizes cities to contribute to the maintenance of their museums," he told the membership. "In the past 32 years the City of Dayton has contributed a total of \$10,000."



## Chapter 41 Children Save Museum



The Dayton Museum of Natural History was marked for oblivion in 1952. The City Commission announced that the old warehouse, home of the museum for 10 years, would be torn down to make room for a parking lot.

Only the prompt action of alert Dayton boys and girls saved their beloved institution from extinction. Their earnings and collections totaling \$25,000 triggered a community campaign for a new building on a 10-acre site donated by the city from Triangle Park acreage.

A rapidly-growing tree on the lawn of the new museum is a symbol of this youthful accomplishment. The tree, ancestor of the California redwoods, was regarded as extinct prior to 1944.

A Chinese student of botany, who found the tree in a remote section of China, sent some of the seed cones to Harvard University. Harvard, in turn, distributed them to botanical agencies in this country. The Wooster, O., Experiment station gave a 14-inch seedling to the Dayton museum in 1961.

**DAYTONIAN** Allan W. Eckert, author of "The Fossil Tree That Lives," in Science Digest magazine, said: "The fact that this large tree could manage to survive undiscovered in a hidden Oriental valley for 200,000 centuries after becoming extinct in the rest of the world is one of the great modern marvels of botanical discovery."

Rescue of the museum from extinction by a determined band of Dayton youth also is something of a marvel.

Opened Sept. 15, 1893 on the second floor of the old Public Library in Cooper park, the museum had been moved three times before it found a home in the industrial warehouse on Patterson Boulevard at Second Street in 1941.

It remained, however, a kind of stepchild of the Public Library. Youthful enthusiasm and determination resulted in the formation of the Dayton Society of Natural History, which assumed responsibility for developing the institution.

The society's appeal to the community insured construction of a new home, which was dedicated Apr. 27, 1958. Funds collected by the Junior League of Dayton, Inc. financed a planetarium, dedicated in September, 1960. A \$50,000 gift from the Frank M. Tait Foundation covered the cost of the new auditorium.

**ECKERT** has described the museum as "Dayton's Nursery for Naturalists." George F. Jenny, supervisor of education for the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society in Columbus, confirms that judgment.

He said in 1953, "I was very favorably impressed by the educational program carried on by this small museum." The new home has opened larger educational opportunities for all Daytonians interested in nature study.

Richard J. Neutra of Los Angeles, designer of the museum and planetarium, said of the latter. "This is a place to see time rolling . . . It deals with the basic need of the mind to understand the

niverse." Planetarium programs or the public vary each month. Conventional interests in the heavens are presented as well as "specials" on outer space.

E. J. Koestner, museum director, noted recently, "It used to be commonplace to find a Daytonian who didn't know about the museum. Now that is a rarity." Attendance last year reached more than 50,000.

Perhaps more significant were the classes for elementary and high school students who studied birds, insects, reptiles, fish and mammals. An Animal Fair houses the small animals native to this area.

**THESE ANIMALS**, according to Koestner, play an important role in visual education. During the summer they are taken almost daily to camps and recreational areas where members of the museum staff explain the animals' behavior and habits.

A unique feature of the educational program centers in the Junior Curators club and the Junior Naturalist club. The former is a group of teenage youth interested in natural sciences. Club membership affords opportunities to develop individual interests and to utilize museum facilities and resources. The Junior Naturalists club is for youngsters nine through 12.

Clearly, the museum's emphasis is on youth. Junior curators and junior staff members aid the director in operating the institution. They collect and catalog specimens, carry on research projects, handle sales at the museum store and answer telephone requests for information.

"I'm filling out a questionnaire regarding the new model cars," an inquirer explained. "They ask what

I think of the new tail-lights. What I want know is the name of that big baboon with the repulsively colored rear end." A junior curator replied, "It's the mandrill."

Activities for adults are offered periodically, usually in cooperation with the Dayton Audubon society. The museum also opens its facilities for group meetings, provided the groups have purposes related to those of the institution. The Audubon society, the Miami Valley Astronomical society and the Men's Garden club of Dayton meet regularly there.

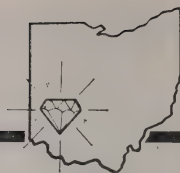
**IN HER** annual report for 1962, Mrs. Irvin G. Bieser, Museum president, said, "Plans are in the making for necessary additions to the building and expansion of services. Realization of those plans, however, depends on a substantial increase in income."

For that year, the Museum's operating receipts totaled \$57,528. Most of this came from four sources — tax-supported agencies, Community Chest, private foundations, business organizations and museum-originated funds.

More Boards of Education contributed support than ever before. These included: Brookville, Dayton, Germantown, Jackson Twp., Farmersville, Johnsville - New Lebanon, Kettering, Madison Township, Mad River Township, Miamisburg, Montgomery County Board, Northmont, Oakwood, Vandalia-Butler, Washington Township, Wayne Township and West Carrollton.

Also Beaver Creek, Fairborn, Greenview, Sugarcreek, Xenia and Yellow Springs in Greene county; Piqua, Tipp City and Troy in Miami county, and one private school, Marti, in Dayton.

## Chapter 42 A Cue For Culture



One of Dayton's first music organizations was formed by John W. Van Cleve, organist and choir-master of Christ Episcopal Church. In 1823 he founded the Pleyel Society, a choral group which featured concerts in Huston hall at the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson Streets. (Fire destroyed that Dayton cultural center during the 1913 flood.)

There were, of course, a number of smaller groups formed in that century, among them the Philharmonic society, the Mendelssohn Quartet, the Harmonica society, the Mozart club and the Liederkrantz Singers. The Mendelssohn Quartet was the forerunner of the Dutch club currently directed by Gordon S. Battelle.

Presently three groups hold a dominant position among Dayton's musical organizations. They are, in the order of their formation, the Dayton Music club, the Dayton Philharmonic Orchestra and the Dayton Civic Music association.

The Dayton Music club stemmed from the Mozart club which was organized in 1888. Mozart singers participated officially at the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893. The club also helped to form the National Federation of Music clubs, with which the local group continues affiliation.

**MERGER** of the Mozart club with a similar organization, the Chaminade club, resulted in a new name, the Women's Music club. When men were admitted to membership, the name was changed to the Dayton Music club. It has a dual objective: "To develop the

musical talent of its members and to stimulate culture in Dayton."

The Dayton Philharmonic Orchestra, founded in 1933, has grown apace. The number of its concerts has risen from four to 33 a year. Audiences for individual concerts have increased from 400 to 2,500, orchestra personnel from 26 to 85.

Growth of this symphony orchestra and its public support is due to its conductor, Dr. Paul Katz, and to its manager, Miriam Rosenthal. Internationally-known artists perform with the Philharmonic.

The orchestra also promotes music education in Dayton area schools. Sixteen concerts in a four-day period at Memorial hall bring together annually 40,000 pupils from public and parochial schools.

On the high school level, the orchestra presents three concerts a year. These visits to the high schools in rotation feature one-hour concerts. Co-sponsor is the Dayton Music association, Local 101, which allocates some of its trust funds to support the concerts.

The Philharmonic has appeared on the artist series of four collegiate institutions—Antioch, Central State, Miami and the University of Dayton.

**THE DAYTON** Philharmonic chorus, a self-governing group organized by William J. Krebs in 1934, presents major choral works in concerts at Memorial Hall, NCR auditorium, Diehl Municipal shell and the Art Institute.

Church, university and high school choirs join the chorus, in



special concerts. Nationally-known singers have appeared with the chorus in major oratorios.

The Dayton Philharmonic Training Orchestra, now in its 27th year, trains young musicians. Several members of the Dayton Philharmonic are graduates from this group, now directed by Marjorie Kline.

The Women's Association of the Philharmonic Orchestra raises funds to support education programs, including 17 scholarships to winners of an annual contest.

The Dayton Civic Music association was launched in 1940 with a single objective—to provide programs by the nation's top artists for Daytonians of moderate income. Allied with United Performing Arts, Inc., in New York, the association presents six or seven concerts a year in the NCR auditorium.

**SALE OF 2,600** annual memberships at \$8 apiece covers expenses. The yearly roundup of memberships no longer requires a major effort by the 200 solicitors. Indeed, renewals account for 80 to 90 per cent of the total.

H. S. Nonneman, former association president, said the only limitation to the growth of memberships is the seating capacity of the auditorium.

Another milestone in Dayton music was the founding of the Westminster Choir College of Music in 1926 by Dr. John Finley Williamson of the Westminster Presbyterian church. Demands for choir directors trained by the Dayton choirmaster and the willingness of Mrs. H. E. Talbott (Katharine Houk) to foot the bills lay behind this unique institution.

The school moved to Ithaca,

N.Y., in 1929 and to Princeton, N.J., in 1933. Now housed in new buildings on its own campus, it perpetuates the high standards developed here. The New York Telegram calls the Westminster Choir "one of the finest choral bodies in existence."

Music in the public and parochial schools has flowered in the development of two choirs—the Rotary Boys' Choir and the Inland Children's Chorus.

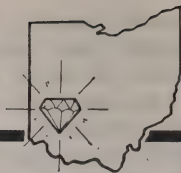
**THE FORMER**, sponsored by the Dayton Rotary club and directed by S. Norman Park, public school music supervisor, annually makes tours of several cities to sing before representative groups. The latter, supported by the Inland Manufacturing division of General Motors Corporation, presents Christmas concerts in Memorial hall. Formed by the late Richard Westbrook, who brought the chorus to a high level, it now prospers under the baton of Joseph Geiger.

Dayton has a number of excellent bands, including Don Bassett's, the NCR-sponsored organization for high school students led by Clark Haines, the Shrine's, the 661st Air Force and the Docs of Dixieland.

In recent years, Carillon Park concerts featured by the foundation established by Mrs. E. A. Deeds have attracted an increasing out-door audience.

A relatively new organization, the Dayton Chamber Music Society, is winning acclaim. Add to these, the Dayton Madrigal Singers, the Dayton Chorale, the Classical Guitar Society, the Choirmasters club and you have a musical dish fit for a democracy.

## Chapter 43 History Every Day



Since 1808 Daytonians have been kept abreast of their eras by newspapers. In the early years, there were occasional breaks in publication because of financial difficulties. Those breaks, however, are incidental in the long, over-all story of Dayton journalism.

The lifelines of both the Dayton Daily News and the Journal Herald may be traced to the Repertory and its successor, the Ohio Centinel. The Journal Herald, from an organizational angle, claims direct lineage.

The Dayton Daily News, on the basis of its political principles, is also related to those first local newspapers. Both the Repertory and the Ohio Centinel espoused the principles of Thomas Jefferson, whose democratic party was called "Republican" until Andrew Jackson came to power in 1829. The country's first Republican party is now the Democratic party.

The Journal Herald's predecessors, in the order of their publication following the demise of the Ohio Centinel, were: Ohio Republican, Ohio Watchman, Ohio National Journal, Journal and Advertiser and the Dayton Daily Journal.

**THE DAILY NEWS** harks back to a similar succession: The Miami Herald and Dayton Republican. Dayton Republican, Democratic Herald, Western Empire, Daily Ledger, Herald and Empire, Dayton Democrat and the Morning Times and Evening News.

The Western Empire in 1844 became Dayton's first permanent daily newspaper. The Dayton Journal in 1840 began publishing a

daily but soon abandoned the plan in favor of its former tri-weekly issues.

The rivalry between the Journal and the Western Empire, often bitter, came to a head in the Civil War period. The Journal was anti-slavery and pro-Lincoln. The Western Empire was pro-states rights and anti-war. The fatal shooting of J. F. Bollmeyer, editor of the Western Empire, on November 1, 1862, enraged the Democrats.

The federal arrest of Clement L. Vallandigham, Third district congressman and a former co-owner and editor of the Western Empire lit the fuse.

On May 5, 1863, a mob attacked and utterly destroyed the Journal's offices and printing plant on Main Street just south of Third. Gen. Ambrose Burnside, who had ordered Vallandigham's arrest on the ground of treasonable utterances, slapped martial law on Dayton and suspended publication of the Journal.

**HIS ACTION**, in the long run proved a boon, for it was instrumental in the coming of a new Journal owner and editor, Maj. William D. Bickham, who was to win an enviable place as a journalist. Until James M. Cox bought the Morning Times and Evening News, Bickham was the outstanding newspaperman in the Miami Valley.

Cox scuttled the Morning Times and changed the Evening News to the Dayton Daily News. It was in August, 1898, that he began a publishing career that climaxed locally with the purchase of the

Journal in 1948 and housing both papers in a new plant at Fourth and Ludlow Streets in 1957.

The Journal had fallen into financial difficulties because of mounting costs, as had many other American newspapers. Consolidation of ownership strengthened both newspapers.

When Cox became deeply involved in politics and public office, he found other editors to shoulder the daily editorial burden. Notable among them was Walter Locke of Lincoln, Neb., who took over the editorship of the Daily News in 1927. Locke, a man of liberal principles and a superb writer, won national acclaim as a Dayton editor.

He was a philosopher, defender of freedom, advocate of equal justice and the rights of the common man. His was a powerful voice in opposing predatory power and in securing legislation in the public interest.

**LOCKE** told Dayton Rotarians on Oct. 2, 1952, a year before his retirement, "We live amid the crash of systems and the crash of worlds. There is no security. There is only the glorious freedom to be brave, to be strong."

Another editor whose service to the community paralleled Locke's is Dwight E. Young, who retired as editor and publisher of the Journal Herald in 1959. He continues to write his column, Talking It Over, three times a week. Unlike Locke's column, Trend of The Times, which was, in the main, philosophical, Young's column features practical matters.

An ardent Republican, Young has helped to shape local, state and national policies of his party. Over the 40-year period of his editorial writing he kept a close tab on Dayton's municipal government, as well as other vital community interests.

At the time of Young's retirement, James M. Cox Jr., owner of Dayton's newspapers, said, "His honest convictions, integrity and newspaper ability have earned for him the respect of journalists throughout the nation . . . His stamp on the Journal Herald has been marked and distinguished."

With the retirement of Locke and Young, editing of the two newspapers passed to younger men—James E. Fain of the Daily News and Glenn Thompson of the Journal Herald.

**OTHER** newspapers not related to these main currents of the city's journalistic history rose and fell owing to their shallow roots. There was one, The Record, forerunner of the old Herald, that deserves attention.

An early editor of that paper, Ferdinand Wendell, got the city's first big "scoop." When Charles Guiteau was to be executed for the assassination of President James A. Garfield in 1881, Wendell went to Washington and obtained engravings of the scaffold and surroundings.

As soon as word of Guiteau's execution reached Dayton, the first Dayton "extra" rolled from the Record's press. Until the coming of radio, "extras" remained a feature of local journalism.





"The future is wrapped up in the question of world peace. Our domestic courses will be controlled by international conditions."

Events of the last half century have confirmed that prophecy voiced by James Middleton Cox, Dayton newspaper publisher and Ohio's first three-time Democratic governor.

That he understood the trend of events was clear in 1920. As Democratic candidate for President of the United States, he made the League of Nations the major issue of the campaign. When some of his advisers told him that fighting for the League would cost him the election, he said:

"I am in favor of going in. This is the supreme test. Shall we act in concert with the free nations of the world in setting up a tribunal which will avert wars in the future? This question must be met and answered."

**COX LOST** the election, but he lived long enough to see his country enter the United Nations.

When he died (July 15, 1957), the Cleveland Plain Dealer commented: "In 1920, James M. Cox talked sense to the American people . . . But the people were not in a mood to listen. They yearned for a return to 'normalcy.' But in defeat he achieved the rank of statesman, one who was ahead of his time."

Earlier he had displayed the same political courage. Elected governor in 1912, Cox supported the Miami Conservancy project and a number of liberal legislative proposals, including the Work-

men's Compensation act. Advisers warned that such a course meant defeat in 1914. Nevertheless, he held his course.

As the politicians predicted, he was defeated in his first bid for a second term. However, he was vindicated when he won that term in 1916 and a third in 1918.

Born on a farm at Jacksonburg near Middletown in 1870, Cox was successively a Butler county school teacher, a printer's devil on a Middletown newspaper and a reporter on the Cincinnati Enquirer.

**ALTHOUGH** his formal education never reached the college level, he became one of the nation's best-read men. By his constant probing for facts, he achieved an intellectual standing few college graduates attain.

As the late Walter Locke, Daily News editor, observed. "Cox's mind and contacts ranged everywhere . . . He made full use of the free opportunity which the America of his time supplied and by which the America of today has been built. The product: A great American in a great America."

In 1894 young Cox accepted appointment as private secretary to Paul J. Sorg, Middletown tobacco tycoon, who had been elected Congressman by voters of the Third Congressional district.

"I left the Cincinnati Enquirer with reluctance because I loved the newspaper business," Cox recalled in later years. "Yet the thrill that came to me when I first saw the Capitol and the White House must have been the

ame which comes to every younger when he first steps on what to him has been sacred soil."

Actually, his days with Sorg in Washington prepared him for a more useful newspaper career and for political leadership. When Sorg declined nomination for a second term, Cox came to Dayton in 1898, bought the Dayton Evening News and launched a publishing career that brought him national acclaim.

**THAT** struggling little newspaper became the first unit of a chain that made Cox a civic and patriotic force in Ohio, Georgia and Florida. In due course, he added radio and television stations to his communications properties.

In 1908, Third Congressional District Democrats nominated and elected the young publisher to membership in the 53rd Congress. Following a second term, he was elected governor of Ohio.

John S. Knight, publisher of the Detroit Free Press and other newspapers, admired the Cox regime. He said, "Modernization of Ohio's fiscal policy, passage of the first workmen's compensation law, welfare and prison reform and outlawing of child labor are among his major accomplishments as governor."

Knight might have added that Cox, to his everlasting credit, reorganized that state's public school system with a view to equalizing educational opportunities for all Ohio children.

However, in the judgment of his newspaper colleagues, Governor Cox was first and last a working newspaperman, who recognized news when he saw it.

**AS ONE** of them said, "He ex-

pected two things—full coverage and accuracy. He could dig deep when he 'smelled' a good story on any beat . . . He demanded the news behind the news long before background reporting became popular. He had a capacity for work and a remarkable sense of detail. He could learn and he could teach."

Always the "Governor" to his associates after 1912, Cox had a consuming interest in sports, especially baseball, golf and boxing. Errors in sports reporting, or any other kind for that matter, he was quick to spot. He loved to hunt with bird dogs and he enjoyed a good harness race.

In his autobiography, "Journey Through By Years," Cox disclosed his thoughts on health. "To me," he said, "health is a matter of maintaining a rhythmic way of living. Rhythm is the lubricant of life, the very essence of life, perhaps."

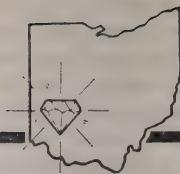
He also noted that communion with nature contributes to health and efficiency. He had observed that "running water never grows stagnant." It was not by accident that he undertook his largest newspaper enterprise at the age of 69.

One of his rules: "Never make an important decision when fatigued."

When Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlantic Constitution, pressed the Governor to indicate the accomplishment of which he was the proudest, Cox cited a remark of his mother: "Jimmy, I want you to know you have never given me a moment's sorrow."

James M. Cox fought hard for the things in which he believed, but he always fought fairly.

## Chapter 45 Words and Pictures



On Feb. 9, 1935, James M. Cox, owner and publisher of the Dayton Daily News, christened a new local radio station—WHIO. His remarks set a high standard for broadcasters in the Miami Valley. The former Ohio governor said:

"The voice of radio as we hear it this evening takes its flight through the heavens in an historic setting. The antennas of the new station rise imperiously between the banks of the Great Miami and Mad rivers.

"Here it was that Tecumseh, the greatest Indian of all time—statesman, orator, warrior—followed the pursuits of peace and combat. Within sight are the fields now historic where Wilbur and Orville Wright gave to man the wings of the air that have carried him around the planet.

"In this inspirational scene we build a giant structure of steel and wires and insulators and all the magical devices of the scientific age. And now it takes the tongue of man and the melodies of poetry and music.

"Birth is always a solemn thing and our emotions are deeply stirred as WHIO is announced as a new thing of life. May I express this christening sentiment—that the voice of this Miami Valley empire will always be an instrument of dignity, culture and practical service; that it will carry the light of joy to places that are dark; that it will build a love for goodness and beauty; that it will plant in the hearts of men a philosophy that will help them to see Divinity in sunshine and shadows; that it will sense its obligations to

the more than a million people who are by common interest to be our immediate radio fireside.

"In brief, may WHIO in its long watches of the night and in its endless days be conscious ever of its duty to God and humanity."

The story of radio broadcasting in Dayton goes back to March, 1921, when R. Stanley Copp opened a 250-watt unit on the seventh floor of Rike's department store. Copp was engineer, program director and announcer.

WFO, the little Rike station, was short-lived. It was outmoded later that year when Stanley M. Krohn established a more powerful station, WXAX, with studios in the Beckel hotel on East Third Street. WXAX, the 13th radio station in the nation, went on the air May 24. It became WDBS in 1922, WSMK in 1926 and WING in 1940, following its sale to Charles Sawyer of Cincinnati.

Dayton's third radio station, WONE, began broadcasting in 1949, from studios in the Merchants National Bank building at Third and Jefferson Streets.

Established by three Daytonians—Ronald B. Woodyard, Loren M. Berry and J. F. Gallaher—it featured music, news and sports. At the time of its sale (1961) to Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc., of Canton, WONE was broadcasting from studios at 380 West First Street, its present home.

A fourth radio station, WAVI, was moved from Springfield to Dayton in 1955. Offices and studios were housed in a new building on Cincinnati Street. Like WONE,



WAVI specializes in music, news and sports.

Dayton also is served by the powerful WLW station in Cincinnati, which began broadcasting 40 years ago.

The city's first television station, WHIO-TV, broadcast its initial program Feb. 23, 1949. Featured were: Former Daytonian Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System; James M. Cox Jr., president of the Miami Valley Broadcasting Co., and Leonard Reinsch, director of radio and television for the Cox stations in Dayton, Atlanta, Georgia, and Miami, Florida.

Cox observed: "The entertainment, cultural and educational features of television are almost beyond imagination . . . The age-old means of transmitting ideas through the human eye is the all-important and basic foundation for this new industry."

WHIO-TV programs are beamed from an 1104-foot tower, the world's tallest at the time of its construction, on Germantown Street. Its 70-mile reach carries programs to more than two million persons.

Both WHIO and WHIO-TV are CBS stations.

Dayton's WLW-D, owned and operated by the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation of Cincinnati, broadcast its first television program Mar. 15, 1949. An NBC network station, with studios and offices at 4595 S. Dixie Highway, WLW-D

also has won millions of friends in the Miami Valley.

According to the TV Yearbook, a television station combines within itself "all of men's powers to speak, to show, to teach, to entertain. It moves words and pictures, ideas and goods, persons and events, almost simultaneously, out to the widest boundaries of the community it serves."

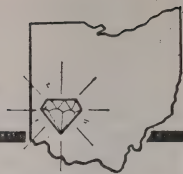
James T. Aubrey Jr., president of the CBS Television Network, said, "No other medium can make the individual in his own home an eyewitness to the great events of his time. No other medium can bring the world's greatest entertainment talent right into the sight and sound of the family living room."

While it is too early to assess the influence of this new medium of communication, one thing is sure: Television has given urban and rural citizens alike a new appreciation of their part in the American scene.

The growth of both radio and television has been fantastic. At the end of 1961, there were 179,890,000 radio and 54,750,000 television sets in use in the United States. This compares with 26 million radio and six million television sets in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Color television, a relative newcomer, already has stimulated sales of more than one million sets.

## Chapter 46 Poverty to Poetry



Paul Laurence Dunbar was Dayton's greatest gift to the literary world.

"The whole phenomenon of his career is one of the most notable in the history of his people and the nation," according to Benjamin Brawley of the University of North Carolina. "Dunbar understood not only the humor but also the striving of the Negro."

He was what the nation calls a natural. With freedom and boldness he sang of the desires, the struggles, the ambitions, the aspirations of his people. He had the genius to achieve high standing in American literature.

Dunbar rose to literary distinction from grinding poverty. His father, Joshua Dunbar, a plasterer who had escaped from slavery to freedom in Canada, died when Paul was 12 years old. Paul's mother, Matilda Murphy Dunbar, was a Kentucky slave before the Civil War. There was no admixture of Caucasian blood in Paul's heritage.

**MATILDA** Dunbar had no formal education, but she had initiative, wit and a keen sense of literary and spiritual values. Her natural endowments helped her to understand and appreciate the glowing aspirations of her son.

Paul was born June 17, 1872, in Dayton and died here Feb. 9, 1906. He was graduated from the old Central high school in 1891, the only Negro in the class. He had been editor-in-chief of the "High School Times" and he wrote the class poem.

The bread-and-butter struggles

of the mother and those of her ambitious son were truly heroic. In sheer despair, Paul took a job as elevator boy in the Callahan building (now the Gem City) at \$4 a week. Within two years, he published his first book of verses "Oak and Ivy," with 56 titles on 62 pages.

At least some Daytonians discovered his literary gifts, for he was asked to deliver the address of welcome at the meeting of the Western Association of Writers here in the summer of 1892.

Judge Charles W. Dustin, a man with marked literary tastes, gave Paul a job as messenger in the Montgomery County Court House and at the same time opened the study of law to him.

"**I DID** once want to be a lawyer," Paul wrote later, "but that ambition has long since died out before the all-absorbing desire to be a worthy singer of the songs of God and nature, to interpret my own people through song and story, and to prove to the many that after all we are more human than African."

Dunbar's poems came to the attention of novelist William Dean Howells, who made the young man famous by introducing him to the world through Harper's Weekly magazine. In later comment Howells said:

"Dunbar's brilliant and unique achievement was to have studied the American Negro objectively and to have represented him with humor, with sympathy, and yet with what the reader must feel

instinctively to be entire truthfulness."

In 1896, the young poet toured England, reading and reciting his verses. One of his admirers said that to hear Dunbar read from his works, with his deep rich baritone voice, with every action suited to the word, was to see him at his best.

The maturity of intellectual power was manifested in his conversation as well as in his writing. His sense of the ludicrous was highly developed and nothing ridiculous or funny escaped him.

**AFTER HIS** return to the United States, he was named an assistant in the Library of Congress at a salary of \$720 a year. President William McKinley named Paul an honorary colonel so that he could act as an aide in the inaugural parade in 1897. Dunbar accepted and rode in the procession up Pennsylvania Avenue.

In 1898, Paul married Alice Ruth Moore, a school teacher and short story writer of New Orleans. During a portion of that year he sought recovery from an attack of pneumonia in the Catskills and later in Colorado. Divorce broke up his Washington home and he returned to Dayton, where he spent his last years in a hopeless striving for health and money.

The witchery of his verses is illustrated in lines from his "Rain Songs":

*The rain streams down like harp strings from the sky,  
The wind, that world-old harpist sitteth by;  
And ever, as he sings his low refrain,*

*He plays upon the harp-strings of the rain.*

In addition to his poetry, Dunbar wrote eight volumes of prose, including four novels — "The Uncalled," "The Love of Landry," "The Fanatics" and "The Sport of the Gods."

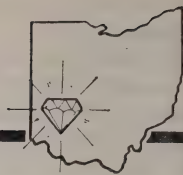
Notable among his short stories were: "In Old Plantation Days," "Folks from Dixie," "The Strength of Gideon" and "The Heart of Happy Hollow."

**LIDA KECK** Wiggins wrote in her "Life and Works of Paul Lawrence Dunbar," "I permitted myself the prophecy that the hostilities and the prejudices which had so long constrained his race were destined to vanish in the arts; that these were to be the first proof that God had made of one blood all nations of men."

In her judgment, it was the humorous quality which Dunbar added to our literature that most distinguished him.

In *The Voice of the Negro*, Mary Church Terrell said of him, "A man of charming personality with a bold, warm, buoyant humor of character which manifested itself delightfully to his friends. Mingled with his affability of manner were a dignity and poise of bearing which prevented the overbold from coming too near . . . The maturity of intellectual power was manifested in his conversation as well as in his writing and his fund of information was remarkable, considering his youth and his meager opportunities for culture."





Daytonians are "joiners." The 500 social organizations they support include many kinds of associations, auxiliaries, clubs, councils, fraternities, leagues, legions, lodges, sisterhoods and societies. More than half of these were founded by women. Garden clubs, for example.

Most of these organizations are involved in civic or welfare programs calling for both financial and personal participation. Contributions annually run into the millions. Hours invested defy computation.

In addition, there are scores of business, educational, political, scientific and technical groups. Many of these are affiliated with national bodies. All demand time and money.

Before Dayton was 15 years old, several men met in the Hugh McCullum tavern, the city's first brick building, to organize a Masonic lodge. As a result, St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons No. 13, with 12 members was chartered by the Ohio Grand Lodge, Jan. 10, 1812.

Since that pioneer start, 13 other Masonic lodges have been chartered here. The membership now exceeds 12,000.

**EXCEPT FOR** a 10-year period, beginning about 1830, when anti-Masonic sentiment swept across many states, Dayton Masonry has moved steadily forward. Symbol of its strength is the huge stone temple on Riverview Avenue. Dedicated in April, 1928, it is the home of 12 Blue lodges

and the several bodies of the York and the Scottish Rites.

Among the many Masonic welfare projects, none is of more local importance than the blood bank operated for the benefit of Masons and their families.

Antioch temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was chartered in 1898. Now housed in a new building at First and Jefferson Streets, it has a membership of about 7,500, all of whom are either Knights Templar or 32nd degree Masons.

While the Shrine has been called "the playground of Masonry," members devote much of their time and talent to financing the order's 13 hospitals for crippled children. Needy crippled children without regard to race, religion or any other circumstance may be admitted to these hospitals for rehabilitation.

Antioch temple is particularly interested in the hospital at Lexington, Ky. From the annual Horse Show income and from their "Ladder of Smiles" contributions, local Shriners raise about \$30,000 a year for that purpose. Income from the annual Shrine circus does not go to the hospitals but to the units of the temple. However, some of the units buy rungs on the "Ladder of Smiles."

**COUNCIL** No. 500 of the Knights of Columbus was organized here in February, 1900, with 68 charter members. There are now five councils with a total membership of about 4,000. Headquarters of the original Dayton

council is at 139 West Monument Avenue.

This organization for Roman Catholic men was founded by a priest in New Haven, Conn. Beginning in 1882 as a fraternal insurance benefit society, it has added religious, educational, social welfare, war relief and public relief programs. Its major objective is service to the Catholic church.

In 1948, the national organization began a Catholic advertising program to acquaint the public with the facts about the Catholic faith. It also sponsored the movement that brought about addition of the words "under God" in the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States.

Another fraternal organization, the Loyal Order of Moose, established a lodge here in 1908. Membership has grown to 900. While the local lodge supports a Boy Scout troop, Little League baseball and a Junior Bowling group, its big welfare efforts go to institutions in Mooseheart, Ill., and Moosehaven, Fla. Mooseheart is for Moose orphans, Moosehaven for old Moose and their wives.

Mooseheart, now almost 50 years old, is a little community with 109 buildings on an 1,800-acre tract. Its \$1.4 million budget includes accredited schools, a hospital and a church for all faiths.

**DAYTON'S** other fraternal groups include: American Woodmen, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, B'nai B'rith, Catholic Order of Foresters, Fraternal Order of Odd Fellows, Fraternal Order of Orioles, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of Pythias and Knights of St. John.

Many of these have women's

auxiliaries. There are also the Eastern Star (men may join this), the Daughters of Rebekah, Daughters of Isabella, Pythian Sisters and Daughters of the Nile.

Sixteen kinds of service clubs offer business and professional men a variety of civic welfare projects. In alphabetical order, they are: American Business, Arabic, Civitan, Exchange, Fellowship, Frontiers, Gyro, High Twelve, Kiwanis, Lions, Mercator, Optimist, Rotary, Round Table, Sertoma and Ta-Wa-Si. Of the 60 clubs now operating in the greater Dayton area. Optimist has 19, Kiwanis 11 and Lions, eight. Not to be outdistanced by the men, Dayton women have organized five service clubs — Altrusa, Pilot, Quota, Soroptimist and Zonta.

The oldest nationally and locally is Rotary International. Founded by a Chicago attorney, Paul P. Harris, in 1905, Rotary chartered the Dayton club in August, 1912.

Now a world-wide organization with more than 473,000 members in 100 countries, Rotary promotes community welfare, good citizenship, high business and professional standards and rural-urban understanding. In varying degrees, the same may be said for all of these clubs.

The weekly luncheon meetings give community leaders access to a sympathetic audience. Most major community projects over the last 50 years have had service club support.

Community Chest, Boys and Girls clubs, Scouts, institutional campaigns—name one and you'll find it had help from one or more of these clubs. In addition, they have offered aid to individuals, especially in the form of scholarships.



By legislative act. Mar. 24, 1803, Montgomery county was established and its boundaries prescribed. The following July 27 the first court session was held on the second floor of Newcom's tavern with Judge Francis Dunlevy of Warren county presiding. Apparently, there were no cases of consequence to adjudicate.

At the November session. Peter Sunderland was tried for assault and battery on Benjamin Scott. Sunderland pleaded guilty and was fined \$6 and costs.

At the June term, the first case was the State of Ohio versus Benjamin Scott, who was charged with assault and battery on Peter Sunderland. Scott was found guiltless and was dismissed.

In 1817 Judge Joseph H. Crane succeeded Dunlevy and served until 1828, when George B. Holt was elected by the General Assembly (legislature) to preside over the local "Supreme Court." Judge Crane had been elected to Congress. This court, later abandoned, had exclusive jurisdiction in divorce cases.

**THE SUPERIOR** Court of Montgomery county, established Mar. 29, 1856, opened its sessions in June of that year with Judge Daniel R. Haynes presiding. Judge Haynes had studied law under Judge Crane and had been admitted to the Ohio bar in 1839. He continued on the bench until 1870 when he resigned to enter a law partnership with Clement L. Vallandigham.

Haynes was returned to the

bench in 1876 and was re-elected in 1881. He was succeeded by Judge Dennis Dwyer, who held the position until the Superior Court was supplanted in 1886 by an additional court of common pleas.

Judge Crane, who came to Dayton in 1804 from New York state, was the first member of the Dayton bar. He was legal counselor for Daniel C. Cooper, one of the city's early settlers. He was a man "of large frame and commanding appearance." Crane was elected to the General Assembly in 1809. Before his election as judge, he had served from 1813 to 1816 as Montgomery county prosecutor.

According to George W. Houk, who wrote a brief sketch of the Dayton bar in 1889, no member of the local bar had so wide a reputation as Robert C. Schenck.

A Miami university graduate, Schenck studied law in the office of Thomas Corwin at Lebanon and was admitted to the bar in 1831, the year he came to Dayton. His first political success was in the Log Cabin campaign of General William Henry Harrison in 1840.

**SCHENCK** at 31 was elected to the General Assembly and became a bitter partisan. Reportedly, he seldom honored his opponents by calling them Democrats. To him they were "loco-focos." (Loco-foco was a nickname pinned on the reform faction of the New York Democratic party in 1835 when, at a meeting in Tammany hall, they tried to organize against "favoritism in banking laws." The conservatives turned out the lights



and left the hall. Members of the reform faction used phosphorous friction matches, newly invented and called "loco-focos," to rekindle the lights. The press immediately named the reform Democrats "loco-focos.")

As an eloquent young Whig, Schenck served three successive terms in Congress, beginning in 1843. He was appointed U.S. minister to Brazil in 1851 by President Millard Fillmore. He was among the first, if not the first to suggest that Abraham Lincoln be nominated by the Republican party, successor of the Whig, for the presidency.

Commissioned a brigadier general in the Union Army, Schenck was wounded in the second Battle of Bull Run, losing full control of his right arm. However, he served until December, 1863, when he resigned with the rank of major general to accept a seat in Congress.

He was re-elected in 1866 and in 1868. President U.S. Grant appointed him minister to Great Britain in 1871, a post he held until 1876.

Another Dayton attorney who won acclaim in local, state and national bar circles was John A. McMahon. A native of Baltimore, Md., McMahon was educated at St. Xavier university in Cincinnati, graduating with the class of 1849.

**HE CAME** to Dayton in 1851 to study law in the office of Clement L. Vallandigham, his uncle, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Beginning in 1874. McMahon served three successive terms in Congress. By all accounts he was

one of the ablest lawyers in the nation.

Governor James M. Cox wrote of him, "There is an interesting sidelight which bears on Mr. McMahon's prestige as a lawyer John H. Patterson, the head of the National Cash Register Co., was leaving on a trip around the world, and Hugh Chalmers, the general manager, saw him off at shipboard.

"Mr. Patterson's parting words of advice were these: 'I think we have taken up everything except any legal questions that might arise. If they do, go to John A. McMahon and do what he tells you to. If he should be out of the city and you are unable to reach him, then go to some other lawyer and do just what he tells you not to do.'"

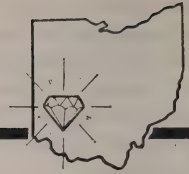
It will be recalled that McMahon in his eighties drew up the Miami Conservancy district law that withstood numerous court tests launched by opponents of the measure.

Currently, there are five courts of Common Pleas in Montgomery county. The presiding judges are Robert U. Martin, chief justice. Charles Lee Mills, Robert L. McBride, Don R. Thomas and Carl D. Kessler.

Other county courts include Domestic Relations (Judge Vincent Shields), Juvenile (Judge Frank W. Nicholas) and Probate (Judge Neal F. Zimmers).

Municipal cases are handled in four Dayton Municipal courts whose presiding judges are Maurice A. Russell, Arthur O. Fisher, Cecil E. Edwards and William P. Keane.

## Chapter 49 Medicine and Sidelines



"The various aids to diagnosis and treatment are transforming the medical profession into a business. The art of practicing is being lost."

Dr. Curtis Ginn, who practiced medicine in Dayton 50 years, wrote that observation after his retirement in 1945. In his history of the Montgomery County Medical Society, he also said, "With the small number of doctors in proportion to the population, the world-wide trend toward socialism . . . and the large increase in hospital and doctors' bills, it is not improbable that some measure of regulation will be applied to the medical class."

Attempts to organize a medical society in Dayton followed, in the main, state and national moves to upgrade the profession. The General Assembly passed Ohio's first regulatory medical law in 1811.

Among other provisions, the act included the formation of a local medical society in each of the six districts into which the state was divided on the basis of population. A local society was organized in 1816 and, until 1832, the members met with some regularity.

**PRIOR TO** the legislation, a medical student formed an association with a physician already in practice. For the use of the few books then available and for instruction in the compounding of drugs, the student agreed to remain under tutelage for a fixed period.

Upon completion of his apprenticeship, he received a certificate

from his preceptor entitling him to practice. After 1811, the prospective doctor was required to pass a state examination before he could qualify for a license.

According to Dr. Ginn, the practicing of medicine in those pioneer days was a rather precarious way of making a living. Many of the doctors had sidelines such as farming, lumbering, real estate, preaching and drug-selling.

Only a few doctors were graduates of medical schools. Dr. John Steele, who came to Dayton in 1812, was the first holder of a medical degree in this area. Incidentally, the first doctor in Montgomery county was Jonathan Hole—1797.

A national movement in 1847 to raise professional standards resulted in the formation of the American Medical Association. That spurred local doctors to form a new society in 1849. Of the 14 who answered the call, four were suspended or expelled within the first year and one of the signers of the call was refused membership.

**AS DR. GINN** points out, the professions of law, theology and medicine occupied a high position in the cultural and civic affairs of the community. Leaders of the medical profession felt that their position required a sense of duty and adherence to the AMA ethical code.

A survey in 1853 revealed that 25 doctors with medical degrees and five licensees were following the code. About an equal number of irregular practitioners refused

to adhere to the new standards.

That year marked the arrival of Dr. J. C. Reeve, who, over a 30-year period, guided the local and state societies. A graduate of Western Reserve Medical School in Cleveland, he learned German and French without a teacher, spent two years visiting European medical centers and eventually achieved a national reputation.

With Dr. W. J. Conklin, who came here in 1869, and H. S. Jewett in 1870, Dr. Reeve formed a medical triumvirate, sometimes dubbed "The Holy Trinity," that ruled the local society for many years.

The society was torn by the Civil War. Dr. Reeve, named president in 1861, belonged to the Valandigham political faction which opposed coercion of the South. He and his family faced uneasy times during that highly-charged emotional era.

**TEN MEMBERS** of the society volunteered for national service. One of them, Dr. McDermott, rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel and later served successively as Ohio surgeon general and chief surgeon at the National Soldiers' Home here.

In the last quarter of the 19th century, reports of successful operations piled up. In 1885, Dr. J. C. Reeve Jr. entered the local society. At that time he was the only member devoted exclusively to surgery.

As viewed by Dr. Ginn, who died in 1959 at the age of 87, the high point of the 1890's was Ohio's medical registration act, "the first effective effort to control or regu-

late the practice of medicine within the state."

Another doctor who exercised marked influence on the Dayton society was L. G. Bowers who located here in 1905. Intelligent, an incessant worker and politically astute, he held the presidency of the society twice and eventually became president of the state society.

Largely because of his influence, the Fidelity Medical building, constructed in 1919, provided a permanent home for the society. Dr. Jewett took over the office of society librarian, indexing and cross-indexing the collection. In 1927, the first full-time secretary-librarian was employed.

**IN THIS** century, Dayton's medical men have met recurring crises with vigor. During the 1913 flood they worked diligently to block successfully the rise of post-flood epidemics.

In World War I, 22 per cent of them entered the armed forces; in World War II, more than 40 per cent. So many doctors were involved in World War II that the government was asked not to take any more from this district.

The close of the conflict in 1918 disclosed rapid advances in specialized medicine. The city became familiar with new terms: Pediatrician, neurologist, orthopedist, obstetrician, dermatologist, pathologist. Surgery became commonplace.

A survey in 1949 disclosed one doctor for 960 persons, whereas a century ago there was one for each 200 of the population in Montgomery county.





The church established the first hospitals. As early as the fourth century A. D., Christians opened one in the Roman Empire. The first nursing order, the Saint Augustine nuns, was organized about 1155. The Hospital of Jesus of Nazareth in Mexico, founded in 1524, is the oldest in the Americas.

In our country the Philadelphia almshouse established by the Quakers in 1713 later became the Philadelphia General hospital. The Pennsylvania hospital in Philadelphia, opened in 1751, was the first constructed for the sole purpose of caring for the sick and the injured in the United States. Today there are more than 7,000 hospitals in this country.

When the Charles F. Kettering Memorial hospital opens in the fall of 1963, Dayton will have seven, the oldest of which is St. Elizabeth. The number of beds will exceed 2,250.

Two Franciscan Sisters of the Poor came to Dayton from Cincinnati in 1878 and founded St. Elizabeth hospital in rented property on Franklin Street. To meet the growing demands for hospital care, the Sisters dedicated a new 260-bed unit on Hopeland Street in November, 1882. The building cost \$130,000.

**FIVE** expansions, the latest dedicated in 1962, brought the bed capacity to 500. St. Elizabeth was one of the first hospitals in Ohio to realize the importance of X-ray treatment.

Dayton's second hospital was organized in 1891 by the Protes-

tant Deaconess Society in the Adam Pritz residence at 111 E. Fourth St. The society dedicated a new \$150,000 building on Wyoming Street in October, 1894. A year later the hospital boasted 28 deaconesses, half of whom came from Germany where the society was founded. The others were recruited from the city's German population.

The return of the German deaconesses to their homeland at the end of the century precipitated a crisis. To prevent the institution's collapse, Dr. George Goodhue raised funds for a reorganization. In 1903 the name was changed to Miami Valley, and the hospital became non-sectarian.

A new \$7,500,000 building was dedicated in September, 1953. Bed and bassinet capacity rose to 800. A \$2,500,000 nursing education and residence building was opened in September, 1960.

John S. McIntire, a former Dayton wholesale grocer, directed that his \$2,500,000 estate go to Miami Valley hospital provided the trustees would build a combination home, hospital and school for crippled, blind and incapacitated children. In November, 1961, the trustees formally accepted the gift.

**BARNEY** Convalescent hospital for crippled children grew out of a community center established by Mrs. G. Harries Gorman in 1918 on Chapel Street. For the next 30 years it was the center for educational, health and recreational activities of Hungarian, Polish, German, Lithuanian, Italian and

Greek families in the neighborhood.

A school for crippled children was completed in 1926. The building, a gift of the Dayton Rotary club, was enlarged in 1935 and in 1952. The one-floor, ranch-type combination hospital and school has been developed without federal funds. Nor has it sought aid through a general appeal to the public.

Currently, Barney is supported by the Community Chest, polio funds from a number of counties, the Ohio Department of Public Welfare, the Montgomery County Society for Crippled Children, the sale of Easter stamps and fees paid by parents. The school is operated by the Dayton Board of Education.

In the planning stage is a 100-bed children's hospital on the Barney site. The Dayton Children's Hospital society, in cooperation with Barney, will finance construction. The society has \$750,000 in hand. Income from the Little Exchange at 45 Park Avenue goes to that project.

Grandview hospital was opened in 1926 by two osteopathic physicians at 325 W. Second St. In 1947 funds raised by public subscription financed construction of a 64-bed building on Grand Avenue. Four additions brought bed capacity to 290 and bassinets to 56. Grandview's investment amounts to \$3 million.

**GOOD SAMARITAN** hospital, administered by the Sisters of Charity, dedicated a 250-bed unit at 1225 W. Fairview Ave. in May, 1932. Public subscriptions of \$1 million were matched by the Sis-

ters' organization. There have been three additions, increasing the capacity to 450 beds and 115 bassinets.

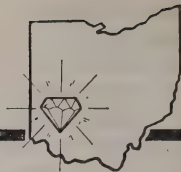
College Hill hospital on Campus Drive, which specializes in minor and emergency surgery and in medical convalescence, was founded by a group of doctors in 1949. This 36-bed, non-profit private institution has plans for a new 100-bed facility.

Kettering Memorial hospital, now under construction on Southern Boulevard, will cost more than \$8.5 million when fully equipped. Friends and former associates of Charles F. Kettering contributed \$2 million, a federal grant provided \$1.15 million, and the remainder came from the Kettering interests.

This 300-bed hospital will be administered by the Seventh Day Adventists who operate more than 200 hospitals and clinics around the world. Their church also has assumed responsibility for the construction of a home and school for nurses to cost about \$1.5 million.

A proposal to build a heart research institute on a site adjacent to Kettering Memorial hospital is in the negotiation stage. If constructed, it will be named in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Cox. Plans call for a multi-million dollar institute to specialize in electronic monitoring equipment as an aid in research and treatment of coronary heart disease.

Expansion and development of Dayton's general hospitals would have lagged without the generous support of the community, including the commercial and industrial organizations. Contributions from these sources have run to the millions.



The efficiency and integrity of a city's police and fire departments reflect the attitude of its citizens. The professional guardians of public safety usually live up to the expectations of the people they serve.

John C. Whitaker, appointed chief of Dayton police in 1901, said: "The very pith and marrow of orderly municipal government is found in the efficiency of its policemen. If they are weak the entire body politic is weak. If they are corrupt, it betokens a laxity in the morals of the community that continues them in office."

Dayton's police protection began with the appointment of Cyrus Osborn as constable, June 10, 1797, shortly after the settlement had weathered its first year.

The charter of 1805, creating the town of Dayton, made provision for a town marshal whose duty was "to suppress all riots, disturbances and breaches of the peace." Until 1833, the marshal was the town's only police officer. That year a watchman was appointed to patrol a section of the town.

**AS THE** community grew, deputy marshals were added to the force until 1867 when the state legislature made Dayton a city of second class with the privileges of organizing a police department. However, a new legislature repealed the 11-month-old act, returning the city to a regime of marshals. Dayton's first metropolitan police force was, therefore, short-lived.

It was not until 1873 that the

city was able to organize another metropolitan police force, with a chief, two lieutenants, 26 patrolmen, three roundsmen (sergeants) and three turnkeys. The last-named operated the city prison.

The department was directed by a Board of Police Commissioners. In 1908 the board was abolished in favor of a safety director appointed by the mayor. With the adoption of the commission-manager form of government in 1914, the police department became a division of the Department of Public Safety.

In the annals of local police service, Rudolph F. Wurstner achieved a unique record. A member of the force 46 years and chief from 1925 to 1949, he set a high standard for his successors: "Be a straight shooter and observe the golden rule."

At the time of his retirement, his colleagues said he was a symbol of honesty to the city's "men in blue." Dayton's senior citizens won't forget how Wurstner and Fire Chief Kirby enlivened club meetings with their friendly feuding.

**PERSONNEL** of Dayton's police division in 1961 numbered 426. Of these, five were captains, 10 lieutenants, 56 sergeants, 301 patrolmen and seven policewomen.

According to the annual report issued by Chief Paul J. Price before his retirement in 1962, the division operates five sections—detective, patrol, traffic, personnel, and records and services—and a juvenile bureau.



The city with a population in excess of 260,000 has been divided into four police districts. Each district has been sub-divided into beats manned by one- or two-man cruisers.

Dayton's new chief of police, Lawrence C. Caylor, a 25-year veteran of the division, faces increasing crimes with 1.6 officers per 1,000 population, compared with 2.6 per 1,000 nationally.

Dayton's first fire of any consequence destroyed Daniel C. Cooper's mills at Hill and Water Streets, June 30, 1820. Immediately thereafter, the town council bought some ladders and leather buckets for use by a volunteer fire brigade. However, when the fire fighters were called to fight a fire at the George Grove hat store in November, 1824, the town council discovered how impotent the bucket brigade was in handling a big fire.

At the council's command, H. G. Phillips found a fire engine in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, priced at \$226. Atop its square wooden tank of 150-gallon capacity was a pump operated by a crank. Daytonians called it a "coffee mill" engine.

**THE BURNING** of the Journal office and printing plant in 1863 was the last serious fire fought by volunteers. In March of that year, the state legislature authorized a loan for the purchase of a steam fire engine. The following October the city council established a paid fire department.

Fires which destroyed Huston Hall in 1865 and Turner's Opera House in 1869 disclosed the city's inadequate water supply.

Accordingly, a contract was signed with the Holly Manufacturing Company to supply water from wells drilled near Mad river

in the neighborhood of Keowee Street. The downtown test of the new water works, Mar. 31, 1870, drew visitors from other cities. For many years, Daytonians talked about their Holly water.

Under a legislative act of 1880, the city established a Board of Fire Commissioners to administer the department. In July the commissioners named Daniel C. Larkin, a former railroad engineer, as chief. He substituted a hose wagon for the old hose reels, a big improvement at the time.

When Larkin retired, Mar. 1, 1907, with a 27-year record, he left to his successor, Frank M. Ramby, a metropolitan fire-fighting force.

**IN 1917**, Chief Ramby retired the departments' last horses—"Ty Cobb" and "Hans Wagner," named for two famous baseball players. Upon his retirement in 1935, he was succeeded by William F. McFadden, who died from injuries in the 1939 fire at the Neal cafeteria on West Third Street. His successor, Joseph A. Kirby, instituted a two-platoon system.

The present chief, Forrest B. Lucas, commands a force of 432 men organized into 20 companies operating from 16 firehouses. The division has 25 fire engines, nine aerial trucks, six ambulances, 20 autos and 11 small service trucks.

Dayton fire losses in 1961 totaled \$244,180, or 93 cents per capita, very low compared with the national average.

Like the police division, the fire division of the Public Safety Department is housed in a new building at Main Street and Monument Avenue. The modern police headquarters at 335 W. Third St. was the first of the new structures envisaged for the civic center.



Any concise history of a community must bypass, of necessity, many interesting individuals and items. This last chapter of "Dayton—Gem City of Ohio" offers the curious student a number of those for further study.

In the professional vocations: John W. Van Cleve, first male child born in Dayton and the city's first all-round scholar; Dr. August J. Foerste, old Steele high school scientist whose eminence in geology was recognized nationally; Dr. Elmer R. Arn, top-flight surgeon, who promoted children's interest in good music.

Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York Times writer on international affairs, and Horace Lytle, advertising executive and author of dog stories.

While Attorneys John A. McMahon and Roy G. Fitzgerald were mentioned in previous chapters, students will find a detailed study of their legal and civic careers highly rewarding. McMahon was one of the nation's ablest lawyers. Fitzgerald probably kept more irons in the fire than any other Daytonian of his era. He was interested in everything.

**DAYTON'S BUSINESS** and industry was enriched by scores of ingenious leaders. Among them were George Antrim, Albert A. Horstman, Torrence Huffman, Fred Kohnle, Peter Kuntz, Oscar M. Polk, Harry S. Price Sr., Adam Schantz Jr., John Q. Sherman, George Walther and Morris Woodhull.

Antrim, founder of the Gem City Ice Cream Co., was a prolific

writer of rhymes, most of them humorous. Horstman founded a printing plant and achieved an enviable record as leader of Montgomery County Democrats.

Huffman, banker and member of one of Dayton's old families, had few peers in business. Kohnle pioneered the manufacture of price tags and machines to fasten them to garments. His Monarch Marking System Co. continues to grow.

Kuntz, developer of the Peter Kuntz Lumber Co., commanded attention wherever he went. His carelessness in dress disguised his rare business prowess. Polk's City Machine and Tool Co. grew into the Sheffield Corporation which has an international reputation as a producer of precision measuring instruments.

Price established Price Brothers Co., manufacturer of concrete products for the construction and pipe-laying industries. Schantz constructed a number of buildings on Ludlow St. and fired the imaginations of the faint-hearted with his speech on flood-prevention and with a pledge of \$120,000 toward the \$2 million engineering study.

**SHERMAN, FOUNDER** of the Standard Register Co., led the campaign to build Good Samaritan hospital. Walther's Dayton Steel Foundry Co. became one of the nation's biggest producers of steel wheels for the manufacturers of motor trucks.

Woodhull was a pioneer manufacturer of fine carriages. Before the dawn of the automobile era, Woodhull carriages won national

prestige, particularly in the north-east and southwest sections of the country.

Older sportsmen in Dayton still talk about Nelson (Bud) Talbott, all-American football player at Yale.

Among the notable clubs of long standing, four continue to thrive. The Bicycle club and the Dayton club represent cross-sections of the city's business and professional leadership. Oldtimers recall with gratitude the Bicycle club's role in directing the clean-up of Dayton's streets following the 1913 flood.

The Engineers club is one of the finest of its kind, as the founders meant it to be. It has the advantage of a superb home, the gift of Col. E. A. Deeds and Charles F. Kettering. Dayton engineers will celebrate their club's 50th anniversary in 1964.

The Dayton Woman's club, organized in 1916, bought the old Bimm home at 225 N. Ludlow St. that year and enlarged it in 1958. Mrs. Charles Kumler, the first president, set a high standard for the club's social, cultural and civic activities. Membership is limited to 1,400 seniors and 200 juniors.

**MICHAEL OHMER'S** diary, written in 1901, is "A Boy's Impression of Dayton 64 Years Ago." Among numerous items, he noted:

"The Court House was used every night during the political campaigns. The winning party built great bonfires on the corners of the streets, principally Second and Main and Third and Main.

Store boxes were then kept on the sidewalks, an invitation for the boys to help themselves and they did."

D. L. Medlar's diary covering the years 1859-61 discloses many details of the local tensions incident to the Civil War. It recounts Abraham Lincoln's visit to Dayton in 1859 and Medlar's impression of the future President's speech at the courthouse.

A love story involving Medlar and Clara Soule, a Dayton portrait painter, threads its way through this remarkable diary.

Both diaries are among the collections of the public library.

**FINALLY**, students with an eye to the future will find "Megacity 70-75" worth careful study. It's an area projection conceived by John D. Yeck, advertising executive, and publicized by the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce.

Dayton lies at the intersection of Interstate Routes 70 and 75, focal point of the "Megacity" idea.

Yeck asserts, "New high-speed highways have now cut time-distance so much that a whole group of cities around Interstate Routes 70 and 75 have become, for practical business purposes, one huge "Megacity."

The concept includes the metropolitan areas of Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Lima, Middletown and Springfield and Richmond, Ind.

The "Megacity" area has a population of 3,700,000 (1960 census), an annual buying power in excess of \$7 billion and more than 5,000 industrial plants.



DAYTON NEWSPAPERS  
DAYTON DIRECTORIES  
ENCYCLOPEDIAS  
INTERVIEWS

Annual Reports of business, industrial, governmental, educational and cultural organizations  
Charlotte Reeve Conover, Dayton and Montgomery County, 1932

Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio, 1908

Memoirs of the Miami Valley

Robert W. and Mary Davis Steele, Early Dayton, 1896

M. E. Curwen, A Sketch of the History of Dayton, 1850

U. B. Publishing Co., History of Dayton, 1889

A. W. Drury, History of Dayton and Montgomery County, 1909

Benjamin Van Cleve, Memoirs

John F. Edgar, Pioneer Life in Dayton and Vicinity, 1896

A. D. Storms, City of Dayton, 1904

Chamber of Commerce, Greater Dayton, 1910

Bartholomew & Associates, Dayton Survey, 1954

William B. Werthner, Background of Early Dayton History, 1928

L. H. Everts, Historical Atlas of Montgomery County, 1875

Philip McKee, Great Days in Dayton (radio scripts), 1941

Joseph W. Sharts, Biography of Dayton, 1922

John C. Bollens, Metropolitan Challenge, 1959

D. L. Sollenberger, Montgomery County Survey (thesis), 1935

E. H. Roseboom and F. P. Weisenburger, A History of Ohio, 1934

Log Cabin, Whig Party publication, 1840

Arthur E. Morgan, Miami Conservancy District, 1951

NCR Weekly, Flood Edition, 1913

N. M. Clark, Saturday Evening Post, March, 27, 1937

Bell Telephone News, May, 1913

Story of the Miami Conservancy District, 1931

Frank L. Clement, The Copperheads in the Middle West, 1960

James L. Vallandigham, A Life of C. L. Vallandigham, 1872

C. E. Rightor, City Manager in Dayton, 1919

Joseph Myers, Modern Dayton Government

Arch Mandell, Municipal History, Conover, Vol. I

Reprint of the Dayton Charter, 1943

Papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright, 1953

F. C. Kelly, The Wright Brothers, 1950

J. R. McMahon, The Wright Brothers, 1930

H. H. Arnold, Airmen and Aircraft, 1926

Britannica, Vol. 23

Mark Sullivan, Our Times, Vol. 2, 1930

Century Magazine, September, 1908

American Heritage, Vol. 11, February, 1960

Smithsonian Institution, Treasure of Science, Vol. 3

F. C. Kelly, Miracle at Kittyhawk, 1951

Elsbeth E. Freudenthal, Flight Into History, 1949

WPAFB Booklet, March, 1962

Dayton Real Estate Board, History of WPAFB  
WPAFB, Guide, 1960  
Samuel Crowther, John H. Patterson, 1923  
Isaac F. Marcossan, Colonel Deeds, 1947  
Isaac F. Marcossan, Wherever Men Trade, 1945  
T. A. Boyd, Professional Amateur, 1957  
Rosamond McPherson, Boss Ket, 1961  
Winters National Bank, Down Through the Years, 1937  
Third National Bank, This Our Dayton, 1938  
Chamber of Commerce, Dayton—City of Industrial Advantages, 1949  
Dayton Power & Light Co., Seventy Years of Electricity, 1953  
Tait Manufacturing Co., Frank M. Tait, 1957  
Warren H. Deem, Barney & Smith Car Works (thesis), 1953  
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Industrial Survey, 1918  
I. L. Schwartz, Dayton During the Civil War, 1949  
John R. Tunis, The American Way in Sport, 1958  
Football Encyclopedia  
Publications of the Jewish Community Council  
L. G. Battelle, Pilgrims of Grace, 1948  
Rev. H. F. Colby, History of the First Regular Baptist Church, 1924  
John W. Owen, A Short History of the United Brethren Church, 1944  
Rev. J. Frank Gibson, The Presbytery of Dayton, 1926  
Jesse B. Gilbert and D. Frank Garland, Brief History of the First Lutheran Church, 1940  
Publications of the Church Federation of Greater Dayton  
Rev. H. F. Colby, E. E. Barney, 1881  
Rosamond McPherson, History of Dayton YMCA, 1953  
YMCA and YWCA Brochures and Pamphlets  
E. E. Barney, Education of Girls in Dayton  
Rev. William D. Hickey, Catholic Schools in Dayton  
Profile '62, Catholic Education in Archdiocese of Cincinnati, 1961-62  
Sister Ann, A History of Catholic Education in Dayton  
Miami-Jacobs College, Centennial Brochure  
William O. Wehrle, A History of the University of Dayton, 1937  
John E. Garvin, Centenary of the Brothers of Mary, 1917  
Joseph J. Panzer, Retrospect and Prospect (UD), 1940  
Robert W. Steele, Public Schools and Library, 1889  
Elizabeth Faries, History of the Dayton Public Library, 1947  
Knights of Columbus, The Five Hundred, 1922  
Robert N. Feicht, History of St. John's Lodge No. 13, 1962  
W. J. Hamilton, Dayton Newspapers and Their Editors, 1937  
James M. Cox, Journey Through My Years, 1946  
Benjamin Brawley, Paul Laurence Dunbar, 1936  
Lida Keck Wiggins, Life and Works of Paul Laurence Dunbar, 1896  
Mary Church Terrell, The Voice of the Negro  
Victor Lawson, Dunbar Critically Examined, 1941  
Ohio in the Twentieth Century, Vol. 6

Mrs. P. L. Dunbar, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Poet Laureate of  
the Negro Race, 1914  
Elmore True, Dayton Fire Department (radio scripts), 1949  
E. H. Durst, History of the Police Department, 1961  
Paul J. Price, Annual Report of the Police Department, 1961  
Dr. Curtis Ginn, History of Montgomery County Medical  
Society  
Hospital Brochures



